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WASHINGTON.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

WITNESSES TO BE CALLED TO SHOW THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY—AN ATTEMPT AT STOCK-JOBBING—THE TROUBLE A CARELESS COMMITTEE HAS GOTTEN INTO—A REMARKABLE WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs was called upon to-day to subpœna quite a long list of witnesses to testify concerning the value of the Emma Mine. These witnesses were asked for by the counsel of Mr. Park. The question was raised at once in the committee whether any further testimony should be taken as to the value of the mine, and the committee had a private session to determine their action. There would be no difficulty in deciding the question but for the previous careless action of the committee. Under their resolution they have no inquiry to make except such as concerns Gen. Schenck's connection with the affair, and with respect to the value of the mine they would have no authority to inquire beyond the information which Gen. Schenck had at the time he became connected with it. The question for the committee to report upon is, whether Gen. Schenck believed the mine to be a good one and the entire transaction honorable. But in examining Lyon so wide a range was taken that no point touching the sale of the mine, and scarcely any individual who figured at all in the business, escaped mention in the evidence. Having entered upon the examination, in which the value of the mine is an underlying fact of great importance, the committee find themselves in another difficulty. If they allow Park and Stewart to prove that the mine is as valuable now as when it was sold to the English company, they will get the reputation of being a stock-jobbing committee, and if there should be a rise in the value of the stock the members of the committee would be open to grave suspicion. The committee are now unable to draw a line at any particular place, but will go on with the testimony of Park, and will admit some evidence as to the value of the mine.

Of course, the other side, as it has become usual to call Lyon and his attorney, will claim the privilege of bringing witnesses to prove that the mine is good for nothing. The committee have been drawn entirely away from their original investigation, but no one except themselves is to blame, since they heard all the gossip that Lyon chose to detail without the presence of any one representing Gen. Schenck, intending at that time to use Gen. Schenck's deposition in the trial in New-York as evidence against whatever might be proved in the investigation. Park will continue to-morrow, and will probably take up the subject of Schenck's connection with the mine.

Park is a very remarkable witness, his memory of facts and dates and names being quick and undoubtedly accurate. He never hesitates for an answer, and has the appearance of stating facts within his recollection instead of any story manufactured for the occasion. There can be no doubt that ample evidence of a thoroughly trustworthy character will be obtained on which to form a judgment of Schenck's conduct in becoming a stockholder and Director. As for Park, Stewart, Lyon, and Johnson, their controversy ought to have been heard in the courts, but, the committee having voluntarily taken charge of it, it is difficult to see how they can stop while either party claims that any injustice has been done.

FALSE COTTON CLAIMS.

HOW A FIRM GOT A LARGE SUM OF MONEY FROM THE TREASURY—STATEMENT OF AN EX-DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS—PARKMAN, BROOKS & CO.'S CLAIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The discovery, some months ago, of the frauds by means of which the firm of Parkman, Brooks & Co. succeeded in getting a large sum of money from the Treasury, on false cotton claims, resulted, it will be remembered, in the indictment of ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer and ex-Deputy Commissioner of Customs Haines for complicity with the swindle. At the time he was indicted Mr. Sawyer said that he would be able to prove, when his case came to trial, that he acted upon the express orders of the President. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day obtained the document upon which it is affirmed Sawyer based his assertion. It is said to be in the shape of a letter written by the President, and addressed "to whom it may concern," vouching for the good character of the ex-Confederate General, Roddy, who was the attorney for the claim, and recommending him to confidence. This letter Roddy presented when he secured a consideration of the Parkman-Brooks claim. The amount paid in this instance was about sixty thousand dollars; but it will be remembered that it was based upon a former fraudulent transaction in bonds to the amount of $500,000. The letter appears to have been no sufficient warrant for the action of Sawyer or any other officer, whose duty in adjusting the claims is to pay those that are just, and not those having no merit but an indorsement of the claimant by the President.

THE VOTE ON DANA'S NOMINATION.

THE TRIBUNE'S BLACK LIST INCORRECT—STATEMENTS BY SENATORS REGARDING THE FACTS—SOME OF THE MEMBERS WHO VOTED FOR MR. DANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—It was stated last night that the published lists of the vote in the Senate on the confirmation of Mr. Dana were very incorrect. This statement was verified during the public debate in the Senate to-day by Senators Morrill, of Vermont, and Hamlin, of Maine, as well as by Senator Eaton, of Connecticut. The rates of postage on third-class matter were under discussion when Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, exhibited an article in the *Tribune*, in which the names of certain Republicans are printed in conspicuous type, as having voted against the confirmation of Mr. Dana. He said: "It is quite evident, Mr. President, that the reporter of the press was not present, but I think the article is of sufficient value to merit preservation, if not transportation." Mr. Eaton inquired whether the article should be regarded "as third class or fourth class," or whether it was merely merchandise. The fact is that Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, as well as Mr. Sherman, all voted for the confirmation of Mr. Dana, as did Senators Anthony, Boutwell, Conkling, Cragin, Dawes, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Morrill, of Maine, and Wadleigh, with other Republican Senators, sufficient to increase the number to seventeen. Four at least of the black list of the *Tribune* voted for Mr. Dana's confirmation.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASTE PAPER AT THE PRINTING OFFICE—BELKNAP CRITICISES CUSTER—THE SENATE CONTINGENT FUND EXHAUSTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. Clapp, Congressional Printer, was examined to-day by the House Committee on Printing, in reference to the receipts from the sale of waste paper, extra books and documents, and binding. He stated that he had now on hand from those sources about fifty thousand dollars. This amount he always kept in order to anticipate his current expenses in the event of not being able to draw from the Treasury, all his drafts being made on the 1st of each month. The committee are of opinion that the receipts from these sources annually foot up a large sum, and allege that Mr. Clapp has no account of them on his books, and has been using them in violation of law. They claim that he should have covered these receipts into the Treasury and reported them in the same manner that such reports are made by other disbursing officers.

The committee appointed to investigate the Mississippi election may be considerably delayed in their work from the fact that the contingent fund of the Senate is exhausted, or nearly so, by the Spencer investigation, and there is no money to defray the expenses. It had been the intention of the committee to leave for Mississippi early next week, but it will have to wait until an appropriation can be made to defray the expenses of the trip, and Senator Boutwell to-day introduced a bill for that purpose. It will be called up on Monday and probably passed by the Senate, but it is doubtful if the House will give it such early consideration as will enable the committee to enter upon its work speedily. It is even suggested that they may decline to pass it at all; but this cannot be reasonably expected, when the House will soon be asking the Senate to pass the necessary appropriation bill to pay for the numberless investigations which they are now conducting.

It is said that the late Secretary of War is very indignant at the testimony of Gen. Custer, and affirms that if he had the opportunity he could abundantly prove the incorrectness of many of the trooper's stories by the testimony of numerous officers of the Army of the highest veracity. Custer testified like one spurred by a grievance.

Notwithstanding the seeming indisposition of Great Britain to surrender the forger Winslow under the Extradition Treaty, the State Department has made a formal demand for the extradition of Gray, the New-York forger. The British Government will make the same answer, undoubtedly, respecting each application.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Hoffman Atkinson, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, vice Gratiot Washburne, resigned; Josiah Stallings, Postmaster at Columbus, Miss.

The Secretary of War has directed the Adjutant General to issue an order relieving Col. Robert Allen from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Pacific. Major William Meyer will report to Major Gen. Schofield, to relieve Lieut. Col. Eddy as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of California, and for duty temporarily as Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Pacific.

Master W. H. Driggs and Ensigns C. D. Galloway, G. H. Merriam, H. R. Tyler, and F. E. Greene have been ordered to examination for promotion. Lieut. Commander Charles S. Colton has been detached from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $250,825 17, and from Customs, $384,617 73.

Notice has been received by the Light-house Board from the Government of the Dominion of Canada that a light-house, erected on Entrance Island, Maniamo Harbor, Straits of Georgia, Province of British Columbia, will be put in operation on May 1 next. The light is to be a fixed white one, elevated sixty-five feet above high-water mark, and in clear weather should be seen a distance of about fourteen miles.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $4,969,163; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,610,000; coin, including $32,597,400 in coin certificates, $74,860,275; outstanding legal tenders, $370,755,248.

The Treasury Department to-day forwarded a quarter of a million dollars in fifty-cent notes to the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia on account of the Centennial Board of Finance. The notes are to be used as tickets of admission to the Centennial Exhibition.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate, on assembling this morning, announced that they had concluded not to issue subpœnas for the three colored men named by Gen. Morgan, counsel for the prosecution in the Spencer case yesterday, on the ground that the testimony which it was proposed to elicit would not only be irrelevant but inadmissible. The prosecution then closed their case, and Alexander White, of Alabama, was called to the stand for Mr. Spencer. He testified in brief that he knew of no corrupt means being used to secure Spencer's election. Gen. Morgan began his cross-examination of the witness, but soon after the committee adjourned to to-morrow.

The Committee on Ways and Means made the following amendments to Mr. Morrison's Tariff bill to-day: Gold pens to pay a duty of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. To the clause that no allowance shall be made for losses by decay on oranges and lemons, on which a specific duty has been levied, have been added the words "unless such decay exceeds fifty per cent. on the value of said fruit." Linseed-oil has been placed at twenty-five cents per gallon. The committee have not yet acted on tea and coffee.

The Committee on Civil Service continued the investigation into the charges against Mr. Purman this morning. J. B. Oliver, of Tallahassee, Fla., formerly editor of a paper there, testified to the offer of Dr. Simkins of $300 to Purman if he would appoint the son of Simkins to a cadetship. He said that Purman showed him a letter containing that offer from Simkins, and said he thought he should accept it, although he knew he could do better. The appointment was not made, however. Dr. Simkins was called, and asked that he might be permitted to give his testimony in the presence of Mr. Purman, who is now absent in Florida. The request was granted, and he will be called next week, should Mr. Purman return. George P. Fowler, local agent of the Post Office Department at Cedar Keys, testified that Blumenthal, Collector at Cedar Keys, was constantly sending packages of money to Purman, which passed through the hands of the witness. On one occasion witness said laughingly, "It costs something to get into office in Florida." Blumenthal replied, "Yes, it costs me about all I take in." He also testified that it was proved during an investigation of Blumenthal last year that he carried a fictitious boat hand on his rolls, and the money drawn for that purpose was used for campaign purposes.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report a bill to establish the Territory of Pembina. The proposed new Territory is to consist of that portion of the present Territory of Dakota which lies north of the forty-sixth parallel.

The order issued from the War Department yesterday transferring the Army head-quarters from St. Louis to Washington has been amended so as to direct the Adjutant General and Inspector General to report to the General of the Army.

THE SILVER CURRENCY BILL.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE—A NEW SILVER DOLLAR PROVIDED FOR.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate Finance Committee recommend that various important changes be made in the so-called Silver Currency bill of the House of Representatives, and as reported from the committee and placed on the Senate calendar its provisions are as follows:

The first section, appropriating $163,000 for printing and engraving United States notes during the remainder of the current fiscal year, is unaltered.

A purely verbal amendment is made in the second section, which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value in redemption of the full amount of outstanding fractional currency as rapidly as it may be presented for redemption.

The third and last section of the House bill, which proposed to make the silver coins of the United States of the denomination of $1 a legal tender for amounts of $50, and all the subsidiary silver coins a legal tender for $25, is entirely stricken out, and two new sections are inserted as follows:

SEC. 3. That there shall be coined at the mints of the United States a silver dollar of the weight of 412 8-10 grains Troy, of standard silver, the emblems, devices, and inscriptions of which shall conform to those prescribed by law for the gold and silver coins of the United States, with such modifications thereof as may be necessary to render the said dollar readily distinguishable from the trade dollar, and, in the coinage and delivery thereof, the same deviations from the standard weight of fineness may be allowed as are prescribed by law for the trade dollar; and the said dollar herein authorized shall be a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding $20 in any one payment, except for Customs dues and interest on the public debt, and the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to exchange the silver dollars herein authorized for an equal amount of United States notes, which shall be retired and canceled and not be again replaced by other notes; and he is authorized to exchange such silver coin at its nominal value for silver bullion at its market value, to be ascertained and announced from time to time by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the United States notes and fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by the existing law.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator Sherman, states that the silver dollar the coinage of which is thus provided for, will be of the same weight and fineness as the old silver dollar, the coinage and issue of which was stopped a number of years ago, and that its value will be about six per cent. more than the value of two of the present half dollars.

The Controller of the Currency has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee suggesting an amendment to the pending Silver bill, providing for an additional appropriation of $48,000 for printing national bank notes. A considerable number of banks are now entirely out of circulation, for the reason that the Treasury has been unable to redeem a very large number of old notes sent here for that purpose, and these notes having been canceled upon reaching the Treasury, cannot now be returned to the banks.

THE POSTAL FRAUDS.

EXAMINATION OF JUDGE PASCHAL—F. P. SAWYER'S SPECULATIONS IN STRAW BIDS—A YOUNG BOY ONE OF THE NOMINAL BIDDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads continued their examination of Judge G. W. Paschal, of Washington, to-day, to ascertain if he had any knowledge of the meaning of sundry entries in a pocket memorandum-book of his late client, F. P. Sawyer, deceased. These entries are headed "Amounts Paid to Sharks on Account of Contracts after July 1." (The year was otherwise ascertained to have been 1871.) The principal items are as follows: William H. Farrar, $20,000; Capt. Hinds, $7,500; Woolverton, $2,000; Phips, $3,000; William H. Farrar, $4,000; Williamson, $2,000; D. A. F., $2,000; B. & Co., $2,000. Judge Paschal was of the opinion that these entries mostly represented expenditures made by Sawyer to buy off straw bidders and sham contractors. He had personal knowledge of one payment of $10,000 by Sawyer to Farrar to get rid of a contract fraudulently made by Sawyer's partner, Lockwood. By this contract Lockwood had bound the firm to buy off Farrar from the El Paso route at the price of $60,000, of which he [Lockwood] was secretly to receive back $40,000. Judge Paschal to-day stated precisely what it was that Sawyer said to him concerning Col. Routt, then Second Assistant Posmaster General. Sawyer having informed Paschal that he was obliged to lend money to Floyd and some other clerks in the contract office, in order to secure promptness of action on his accounts. Paschal remonstrated with him for doing so, and advised him to expose the clerks. Sawyer replied, "How will you correct it, when Routt is no better than they are?" Judge Paschal says he understood by this merely that Routt would not listen to complaints of the clerks' tardiness, or at least would not take decisive measures to remedy it. He did not infer that Sawyer had lent or given money to Routt.

The fact has already been noticed that W. D. Kittle has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia for frauds in connection with the filing of proposals in the Post Office Department for carrying the mails of the United States, but the exact facts in connection with the case have not been stated. On opening the proposals for mail service in Florida, it was found that one John F. Reynolds was the lowest bidder on about three-quarters of all of them. W. D. Kittle, who was detected in attempts at fraud upon the department last Spring, appeared as one of the sureties upon his bond, and Albert G. Ryan, of this city, as the other security. Mr. Ryan appeared in the department with an affidavit setting forth the fact that when he signed the bonds there was no name upon the proposals as a bidder, and that his understanding was that Mr. Kittle was to be the bidder. He claimed that he had never known Mr. Reynolds, and had never signed his bonds, and therefore asked to be released from his obligation thereon. The proposals showed that Mr. Ryan had sworn to his responsibility as a surety, in accordance with the law, before James N. Callan, a Notary Public in this city, and Mr. Ryan promptly filed an affidavit that he had never taken such an oath. The Postmaster General and his assistant, Mr. Tyner, asked the Post Office Committee of the House to take the case up and subpœna witnesses, which they did, and the testimony developed the fact that John F. Reynolds resided at Kalamazoo, Mich. A special agent of the Post Office Department was sent to Mr. Reynolds, and ascertained that he was a lad under sixteen years of age, a brother of Mr. Kittle's wife; that he had never been in Washington, and had never signed any proposals for mail service. He recognized what purported to be the signature of "John F. Reynolds" as the handwriting of his young sister, who was attending college at Georgetown. On the return of the special Agent to Washington, he found that Kittle had fled, having been notified by telegraph that a detective was on his track, but the Special Agent called on the young lady, Miss Reynolds, at Georgetown College, and obtained from her a written certificate to the effect that she had signed the proposals in the name of "John F. Reynolds" at Kittle's request. A comparison of the handwriting in which she drew up the certificate with the signature upon the proposals was fully convincing of the fact that her certificate was correct.

DELAWARE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, April 6.—The Republican State Committee met here to-day, and agreed to call a State Convention, to meet at Dover on Thursday, May 18, to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—James Robinson called at the Adams Express office to-day for a sachel sent from Cincinnati to the address of W. H. Meredith, Philadelphia. Upon leaving the office with the sachel Robinson was arrested by a secret service detective, and in the sachel was found a package of counterfeit $10 notes on the Richmond National Bank of Indiana. Letters addressed to J. Weston, Miller House, Cincinnati, were found upon his person. He was committed by United States Commissioner Bell.

ART AT THE CENTENNIAL.

THE COLLECTION OF MR. DOULTON.

THE REPRODUCTION OF THE "AMERICA GROUP"—ELEVEN HUNDRED OBJECTS IN TERRA COTTA AND DOULTON WARE—SOME OF THE MOST STRIKING ARTICLES—MR. DOULTON'S GREAT SUCCESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 31, 1876.

The English department is continually receiving fresh accessions in the shape of boxes and cases, and the last arrival included some five pieces of the reproduction of the "America Group" in the Albert Memorial. It is well known that this famous work by the English sculptor Bell is in *terra cotta*, the great importance of which as an artistic material is now recognized by architects and sculptors alike. But it is not so well known that the fabrication of the group was performed by Mr. Doulton at his potteries in Lambeth. This gentleman is the inventor (as the phrase goes, though it is hardly correct,) of the well-known ceramic ware which bears his name, and bids fair to be to the Southern Potteries of Merry England what Josiah Wedgewood was to the Northern and Midland. Mr. Doulton has recently arrived in Philadelphia, accompanied by an aged potter named Bryon, who is, without doubt, the most skillful man in the profession, for without his assistance Mr. Doulton declares he should never have been able to accomplish the Albert Memorial work. Those who have visited the ceramic works of Mr. James Carr, on Thirteenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, in New-York, and those at Trenton, N. J., and who have seen and appreciated the difficulties that surround the process of baking, will comprehend the almost insurmountable obstacles that Mr. Doulton met with in baking colossal figures nine feet high without any protection whatsoever, seggars in such a case being impracticable. Mr. Doulton is here to superintend the placing of the group in the Memorial Hall, where it will occupy the place of honor, a dignity it well deserves. And the public will no doubt be pleased to learn that the light from the glass dome of the building is perfection. The scaffolding from the suspended ceiling has all been removed, and there is every opportunity for forming a competent judgment upon the point. It cannot be doubted that the Italian groups of statuary and this most superb mass of terra cotta art work will be shown in the most suitable light and under the most favorable aspects.

THE DISPLAY OF MR. DOULTON.

The "America Group" is not by any means the sole display made by the great manufacturer, for he has, I believe, 1,100 objects in terra cotta and in Doulton ware, ranging from a superb garden vase more than six feet high to those lovely statuettes which are at present the rage everywhere. The last time I visited the Main Hall I had the pleasure of meeting with this most ingenious gentleman, and through his courtesy had an opportunity of seeing the great vase, and a font which combines the red terra cotta and the Doulton ware. The body of the font, octagon in form, is of terra cotta, and it is supported by eight pillars of the Doulton ware, blue. These are of a deep cerulean hue, and have a white enameled pattern of some bind-weed design twining round them in a delicate spiral. Between the pillars are panels of the deep blue, which has a very beautiful glaze, by the bye, and in the centre of this is a carbochon ornament or oval boss of a delicate sage green, with a central eye of the deep blue again. Round the green is an edging of white. The lower part of the body of the font is ornamented with oval bosses of purple and green alternately, set like gems into the red terra cotta, and in each of the eight facets are panels of the deep blue, sculptured in high relief with scenes of the Saviour's life. At each angle are pillars, the same in substance and design as those below, and on the summit of each is perched a dove of a delicate light blue. The cornice is double, of red terra cotta, and is ornamented with bosses of green and purple. This most beautiful specimen of what the South of England can do in ceramic art is only in two pieces, and it really is wonderful to see no flaws or chips of any kind in such enormous masses, which by reason of their size cannot be protected while undergoing the operation of baking—at least by any ordinary means.

Mr. Doulton was so courteous also as to unpack the great terra cotta vase for my inspection; but before writing of that I must say a little word about the Doulton ware. It is not an invention, but a revival of a fabric which was eclipsed by the ceramics of the Midland and Northern Potteries, and had almost died away until a man came who had the genius to revive it with such additions as have given it the lustre and beauty of coloring which now distinguish it. Long ago in the South of England the universal substance for holding potables was either wood or leather. The three-hooped pot of which Jack Cade spoke so feelingly, (as a man should speak who knew how sorrowful 'twas to have to stop when his lips came to the hoop,) was of wood, and the black-jack was of leather. But at the end of the fifteenth century and throughout the sixteenth, men began to use the earthenware tankards and hanaps made by the Flemish, and in the bric-a-bac language these now priceless articles are called gray Flanders, or *grés cérame*. These were manufactured of a kind of white clay very full of silicious particles, and were glazed with salt. The Northern ware, on the contrary, was glazed with lead. In the reign of James I. of England some thrifty Flemings, finding the sale of their "stone ware"—as it is called to this day—so excellent in London City, where the people highly relished taking their beer in these tankards, as being more cleanly and better tasting than the sour wood and the greasy black jack, established a pottery in Lambeth for the manufacture of such ware. They made mugs just like those which are in use in the lager-beer saloons of our City, and are called "steins." But when they began to prosper exceedingly—for they found excellent white clay in the neighborhood of London—better, in fact, and finer far than could be found in the Low Countries—they met with an unexpected set-back from a famous rival. A citizen of London named John Dwight, and a lineal ancestor of Prof. Dwight, of Columbia Law School, established in Fulham a similar pottery, Fulham and Lambeth being as close to each other as Delmonico's in Fourteenth street and the Café Brunswick. And he not only made excellent gray tankards, but being an observer and a genius, he noticed the exceeding similarity between the ware he manufactured and the porcelain that was being imported by the Portuguese, at immense cost, for the palaces of the great. Dissimilar in appearance, but similar in fact, for the *grés cérame* undergoes vitrification as the porcelain does, and is consequently exceedingly hard. But the ware made from the blue ball and the fire clays—the C. C. ware of Wedgewood—has a body unvitrified and crumbly, covered by a vitrified porcelain glaze. And this John Dwight determined to make porcelain also.

For years he tried, with varying fortune, getting men from the Italian court of the Duke of Ferrara, where the secret had been partially solved, and spending in his vain efforts all that he made with his gray wares. At last he broke from the spell that bound him, buried all his porcelaine in his garden at Fulham, with all his books, sent his son John to Cambridge College to become a clergyman, and dispatched all his Italians and Germans. His son took high honors at his university, and became Secretary of the Bishop of Chester, and apparently thought of nothing less than of porcelain. But in fact he thought of nothing else, and when he had accumulated a competency in the service of three Bishops of Chester, he went straight back to Fulham, disinterred all the books, crucibles, and substances, and went at the manufacture with wonderful zest, with the same patience as his father, and with better success. For he certainly made porcelain, not perhaps exactly the same as the Chinese, but a genuine article for all that, and no less than three pieces are extant to this day of the magnificent service which he made for King Charles II. of England. When he died the fabrication of porcelain died too, but his descendants continued the manufacture of the gray Flanders ware, and the old potter Bryon, who has come over to help Mr. Doulton with his great group, served his apprenticeship in the old place, then kept by two maiden sisters of the old line, but who had changed the name to Wight. There is reason for believing that it was originally De Witt. Mr. Doulton's potteries at Lambeth are almost upon the original site of the Flemish potteries of James I.'s time.

Mr. Doulton has succeeded in giving to this old stone-ware the lustrous hues of majolica. But it has a stoniness of aspect, an intense hardness, which fits it singularly for architectural purposes, and for ornamental uses in the way of *plaques* and bosses, or *carbochons*. Majolica breaks very readily, but this has the same firm texture as porcelain hardware, and where it has been chipped nothing is easier than, with the aid of cement, to unite the fragments, which leave no sign. For being vitrified, like porcelain, it is absolutely like porcelain in its non-absorbent qualities, and therefore admirably suitable for use in domestic concerns. This Doulton ware is not *faience*, because it is not a non-vitrified body with a vitrified glaze. On the contrary, it is vitrified, and the glaze is its own substance and not to be separated from it, and therefore not liable to chip. Those who have taken their lager out of a stein know what the Doulton ware is in fact and substance, but to understand how it has been glorified they must see the thing itself. For truly many of the colors have an enamel-like quality which is admirable. But besides this Doulton ware, the great ceramist of Lambeth has his terra cotta, in which he is unrivaled, having succeeded in getting from this substance its innate quality of fleshlike softness of contour and line. This always exists in clay, but it generally departs in the baking and gets instead an almost iron-like rigidity, as witness some of the otherwise beautiful statuettes from Berlin. In the coarse quality of articles in this substance, destined for out-door positions, he has been more fortunate than others, simply because he has invoked the aid of famous designers.

The great flower vase which I saw is a case in point, It is of the whitish-brown color well known to people who ornament their gardens with terra cotta, but it has beautiful underlying tones of red. The design is taken from some high relief friezes which Mr. Doulton saw in the Belvedere at Vienna, representing a combat between Greek warriors and mounted Amazons. They were taken from a tomb recently discovered in Ephesus, and have a decidedly archæological value, for they present the Amazonian riders as fighting with long-handled, double-headed axes, with Phrygian caps, from which their long hair streams furiously wild in the ardor of combat, and with shoes, absolute shoes, neither the buskin nor the cothurnus, but the shoe. The Greek helmets are not exactly what classic art represents them, but have a broad connecting band going round the chin and lower part of the face, and plumes which do not fall gracefully backward, but are stretched across the back at right angles. The figures are wonderfully vigorous in pose and action, but are more archaic than beautiful. If this vase gives a genuine rendering of the Belvedere friezes, and if these were taken from a monument in Ephesus of genuine antiquity, then I have not the least hesitation in saying that the Amazons were no myth, but were German female warriors. The shape of the vase is that of a bell with a broad overhanging rim. Underneath this rim the designer has added a wreathing garland of branches of the vine, with leaves and pendant bunches of grapes boldly and skillfully wrought. The pedestal is adorned with two figures of Amazons seated back to back, with their hands tied behind them, and on the opposite sides are trophies of Greek armor and weapons. But the glory of the whole vase is in the handles, which are formed of horses, in high relief, starting as it were away from the scene of combat. The boldness and force of the idea, and the skillful manner in which it has been carried out, will surprise those who are acquainted with the tameness of the usual terra-cotta vase forms, and will delight every one. GAR.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

HAVANA, April 6.—The English mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing advices from Mexico to March 30. It is stated that the declarations of martial law have checked the progress of the revolution in many States, but Oaxaca continued in possession of the insurgents, Gen. Alatorre's movements having so far proved fruitless. Gen. Escobedo was at Queretaro. He had placed 3,000 regulars at the disposition of the Federal Government, and offered 3,000 more within a fortnight. The number of persons in arms against the Government throughout the country was estimated at 10,000. The surrender of Rocha is confirmed. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with the exception of Juchitan, was in the hands of the revolutionists. Travel on the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico was almost entirely stopped in consequence of the damage done the road by the insurgents. Gen. Loaeza had recaptured Tehuacan and was pursuing the revolutionists who interfered with the railroad.

CHICAGO POLITICS.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Republican Convention held here this evening nominated city officers. It was decided to hold a grand union mass-meeting in Exposition Hall on Tuesday evening next, and to nominate an independent candidate for Mayor, vice Acting Mayor Colvin, whose time, it is claimed, has already expired, but who claims that he holds over under the law until 1877.

THE CUTTING OF THE DIRECT CABLE.

HALIFAX, April 6.—A Cape Breton paper says that recent developments go far to prove that the late cutting of the direct cable was a matter of necessity to the crew of the vessel which did it. The anchor of a fishing vessel fouled the line and received two turns of it around the flukes; the alternative being to cut the cable, slip the vessel's cable, or have her delayed indefinitely. The first plan was adopted because the captain had no information that he would be remunerated for the loss of his anchor. One of the crew of the vessel gave the above information to the representative of the Direct Cable Company in Cape Breton lately.

ANOTHER GREENBACK CONVENTION.

A FARCICAL GATHERING AT COLUMBUS, OHIO—AN AFTERNOON SESSION WHICH WAS ENTIRELY HARMONIOUS—THE HOPES OF THE INFLATIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—The State Greenback Convention here to-day was the most farcical affair imaginable. It was so insignificant that scarcely anybody in the city knew that such a convention was in our midst. There were not more than twenty-five persons present. The afternoon session was held in the office of the Mayor of Columbus, and they scarcely made a respectable showing in that little room. After the appointment of two or three committees one man was left to constitute the convention. He was presided over by a ministerial gentleman named H. O. Sheldon, of Lorain County, who delivered an elaborate speech on the financial situation, and counseled the convention to be harmonious in its [his] deliberations. He, [the convention,] voted unanimously on all questions that came up for action. A dispatch was received and read from the New-York Greenback Club, urging bitter war upon the bankers and usurers, and predicting that another year of currency contraction would ruin the country. One of these impracticables offered a resolution requesting Congress to pass a law establishing one rate of interest for the whole country, and prescribing, as the penalty for any violation of such law, a forfeiture of all amounts involved. After a long and disjointed discussion as to the advisability of so petitioning Congress, the resolution was withdrawn. An evening session was held, to listen to an address by Sidney Myers, of Chicago, who expounded the finances, and predicted as radical improvements in our representative system of government, within the next fifty years, as have been made in steam engines during the past fifty years. The convention adjourned to meet in Cincinnati May 17, at which time and place the Democratic State Convention will be held. These Greenbackers say their purpose in adjourning to Cincinnati is to persuade, if possible, the Democrats of Ohio to plant themselves on an unequivocal greenback platform. Failing in this, they will attempt the organization of a distinctive Greenback Party. Of those constituting the meeting here to-day Hon. Ralph Leete, of Lawrence County, was the only man for whom anything approaching prominence, political or otherwise, can be claimed.

NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION.

SPEECHES BY MR. PINCHBACK AND OTHERS—A NEW DEPARTURE ADVOCATED—THE RESOLUTIONS NOT YET PREPARED.

NASHVILLE, April 6.—The National Colored Convention was in session over four hours to-day. The Committee on Resolutions not yet being able to agree, the proceedings were unimportant, except speeches from Pinchback, and Smith, of Alabama. Mr. Pinchback does not take the new departure expected, but his speech had a strong flavor of independence. He said the colored people were beginning to think for themselves, and would never again vote the Republican ticket in a solid column as heretofore. He said the South could never prosper while party lines were race lines. He wanted no more color-line politics, but the division of the parties on other than race lines. Senator Smith followed, making a powerful speech in favor of a new departure. He advised that the blacks no longer remain in the Republican Party, but make terms with their Southern white friends, and hereafter vote for honest and competent men, without reference to party. His speech was received with great applause by the whites and blacks alike. There is a strong element in the convention in favor of this departure, and caucusing is very lively.

THE WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

THE CASES IN CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, AND MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Another great crowd was in the United States Court room this morning, in expectation that some final action would be taken in the whisky cases. There was a general disappointment when it was learned that nothing would be done to-day. Judge Dillon, however, announced that on Saturday next the motion for a new trial in the McKee case, the motion for arrest of judgment in the Avery case, and the mooted question as to whether Collector Maguire should be sentenced under one or all the counts to which he pleaded guilty would all be disposed of. Great public anxiety is felt as to the result. The convicted distillers will know their fate in the early part of next week, as Judge Dillon announces that he will pass sentence on Monday or Tuesday.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The trial of Freisenger and Seaverns, distillers at Milan, Ill., jointly indicted for defrauding the revenues, was begun in the United States Court this morning. The evidence elicited thus far tends to show that the accused shipped illicit whisky from Milan to Chicago by an arrangement which they had with the railroad agents there and here, without entering the amounts on the books of the railroad agents. The spirits were then shipped to New-York as though coming from Chicago.

Condemnation proceedings were executed in the United States Court this morning against the Lake Shore Distilling Company. The distillery is the property of H. B. Miller & Sons.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—The evidence in the case of Jacob Munnemacher closed to-day, and the arguments of counsel began. It is not expected that the case will be given to the jury before Monday, when the trial of ex-Collector Erskine will begin.

THE TREASURY AND THE PRESS.

SECRETARY BRISTOW ISSUES AN ORDER REGARDING UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATIONS OF DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to heads of departments, Collectors of Customs, and others, reciting that publications unauthorized by the department have frequently appeared in public journals in New-York and elsewhere in relation to action had or contemplated by the department on questions pending before it. The circular states:

Publications of this kind are improper, as tending to mislead importers and others concerned, and are unnecessary, for the reason that the parties directly interested in any decision are always promptly advised of the purport thereof, and all decisions of general interest are published by the department monthly. It is apparent, therefore, in view of these facts, that indiscriminate publications of official correspondence, or unauthorized statements of official action, are neither consistent with the interests of the public service nor justified by any necessity connected with the interests or rights of private parties. Heads of bureaus in the departments and Collectors and other officers of the Customs are therefore requested to exercise a strict supervision over the acts of their subordinates with reference to the publication of correspondence or decisions of the department or of information concerning its action, and especially to prevent access by unofficial persons to official letters, documents, or records. Clerks and employes of the department are hereby expressly forbidden to furnish for publication, without the authority of the Secretary, an assistant secretary, the chief clerk, or the head of a bureau, any letter, document, or decision, or to impart any information whatever concerning the business of the department, or to allow access to any letter, document, or record connected therewith, to any person not officially entitled thereto. Any infraction of this rule will, on discovery, be followed by the immediate dismissal of such clerk or employe from the public service. Chiefs of divisions in the Secretary's office will submit to the chief clerk from day to day such information relating to the business of the department as may be of general interest or proper for publication, in order that the same may be furnished by the chief clerk to the representatives of the press for that purpose. And such information will not, under any circumstances, be furnished to any one or more portions of the press to the exclusion of any other.

STATUARY FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The French steamer Amerique, which arrived here this morning, brings a large consignment of statuary and paintings for the Centennial Exhibition.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND—THE BOAT RACE—MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—THE STRATHMORE DISASTER.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Daily News* this morning severely condemns the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the nomination of Mr. Dana as Minister to England.

The United States frigate Franklin arrived at Gibraltar March 30.

The Stock Exchange closed dull and rather flat. But little business was transacted to-day, consisting chiefly of speculative sales of foreign securities. Cambridge is now considered a certain winner of the inter-university boat race, barring accidents. The betting to-day is three to one against Oxford.

Silver to-day quoted at 53s. 3½d.

MALTA, April 6.—Her Britannic Majesty's ship Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board, has arrived here on the way to England.

LONDON, April 6.—It is understood the owners of the Strathmore, the British emigrant ship which was lost in the South Pacific, have decided to suitably acknowledge the humane and generous conduct of the Captain of the American whaler Young Phœnix, who rescued and treated with great kindness the surviving passengers and crew.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON—THE SPANISH CLAIM OF ARREARS OF WAR TAXES—EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, April 6.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Jenkins gave notice that he would question the Government about an Ottawa telegram published here reporting that Mr. Mackenzie, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, had, in the Canadian House of Commons, on the 4th inst., complained of the construction by the Government of the United States of the Treaty of Washington, and said he will ask, if it is true, what course England will adopt.

Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question by Mr. Goldsmid, said it is true Spain claims arrears of war taxes from British and other foreign residents, notably Americans, while French, German, and Belgian residents were exempt. England had made a claim for the exemption of British residents, and correspondence on the subject was progressing. Spain's latest note promised that serious consideration would be given the matter. England had advised its subjects to pay the taxes under protest.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question of Mr. Gourley, said the Government had no intention to initiate financial measures in Egypt, and had received no proposals from the Khédive regarding the execution of Mr. Cave's recommendations.

In the House of Commons to-night the increase of a penny on a pound in the Income tax was agreed to by a vote of 113 yeas to 52 nays.

THE ABERDEEN DISASTER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FERRY-BOAT DISASTER ON THE RIVER DEE.

LONDON, April 6.—The following particulars of the disaster yesterday on the River Dee, at Aberdeen, have been received. The day was the sacramental fast-day, set apart by the Scotch Church for preparation for the Sunday communion. The people celebrate it as a holiday, and crowds were crossing from Aberdeen to Torry, a village on the opposite bank of the river, in overloaded ferry-boats, which are drawn across the Dee by wire ropes. One boat containing about sixty persons, despite the watermen's warnings, was pulled by the passengers into the middle of the stream, where it was swamped. The scene during the night was distressing. The relatives and friends were watching on the banks or searching in the river for the bodies, but up to 3 o'clock this morning none had been recovered. Twenty-two persons, including men, boys, and girls, are known to be drowned. It is believed that the total loss of life will not exceed thirty.

LONDON, April 7.—Careful investigation shows that thirty-two lives were lost by the ferry-boat disaster at Aberdeen.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

THE NORTH BOSNIAN FRONTIER—ARRIVAL OF A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE AT SUTTORINA.

VIENNA, April 6.—Advices from Bosnia assert that the insurrection which broke out in the Bihacs District is in full headway along the Drina and the North Bosnian frontier, and all the places between Mogdane Polje and Petrowats have risen. A deputation of insurgents have gone to Belgrade.

The *Tagblatt's* special from Suttorina announces that ninety influential insurgents, including the highest religious dignitaries and some powerful military leaders, have arrived to confer about the pacification of the insurrectionary provinces, but Peko Paulovics, the insurgent Commander in Chief, refuses to come.

COLLAPSE OF THE AUSTRIAN PROJECT.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Ruski Mir* remarks that the Austrian project of Turkish reforms has collapsed. Nobody but the Turks desires the voluntary submission of the Sclaves. The time has arrived for the insurgents to show by deeds that they know their adversaries. The *Mir* believes that the armistice is merely the precursor of important events. It does not think, however, these events threaten to involve any European power. The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch reports that the whole of North-western Bosnia is in full rebellion. The situation of the Turks there is very serious. Reinforcements for the new scene of disturbance have left Serajevo.

VIENNA, April 6.—A special dispatch to the *Political Correspondence* (newspaper) from Ragusa says: "At a meeting of the insurgent chiefs at Suttorina yesterday a Russian introduced himself as a plenipotentiary from Prince Gortschakoff, and informed the leaders that the Czar seriously advised them to make peace, and accept the reforms agreed to by the Porte. The chiefs promised to consider the matter."

The news from Servia is again disquieting. The proceedings of the Minister of War seem to indicate that the Government will yield to the Radicals and declare war. The extensive military manœuvres, which are alleged as an excuse for the movements of Servian troops, will commence on the 12th, when a great warlike demonstration is expected. The tone of the Belgrade journals is warlike.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Venice states that yesterday's conference between Baron Rodich and the insurgent leaders was without result. The insurgents demand the withdrawal of the troops and of the Beys. The possibility of a pacification is slight.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* reports that Servia has declined to answer an inquiry from the Porte why the Servian army is being formed into six corps of operation.

GRAY, THE FORGER.

HIS APPEARANCE AT THE BOW STREET POLICE COURT—REMANDED TO AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

LONDON, April 7.—William E. Gray, alias Morgan or Colledso, formerly an exchange broker at No. 44 Broadway, New-York, was brought into the Bow Street Police Court yesterday, on a warrant of extradition, charging him with forging and uttering forged paper. A witness testified that he believed the prisoner forged some United States bonds in 1869. Gray was remanded to await the arrival of an American officer. The Chief Magistrate, Sir Thomas Henry, informed the prisoner that a true bill had been found against him in the United States, and that he would be given into the custody of the officer.

FRANCE.

ANOTHER ELECTION ANNULLED.

VERSAILLES, April 6.—The Chamber of Deputies has annulled the election of M. D'Ornano, Bonapartist, as Deputy from the Department of the Charente. M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior, is seriously indisposed.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 6.

SENATE.

WARRANTS OF ARREST IN EXTRADITION CASES.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments, the House bill to correct an error in the Revised Statutes in regard to warrants of arrest in extradition cases. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

THE PRINTING BUREAU DEFICIENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, and gave notice he would call it up for consideration on Monday. Placed on the calendar.

POSTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail-matter, and for other purposes.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, submitted an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert the following: That all mailable matter of the third class, referred to in sections 3,878 and 3,911 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. That all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend section 3,879 of said Revised Statutes. Mr. Harvey spoke in support of his amendment. He said he was satisfied that the law increasing the rate of postage on third-class matter had not met the approval of the people of the country, and had not in any degree been a benefit to the revenues of the Post Office Department. The amendment he submitted, he believed, embodied the views of the majority of the people of this country. He did not concur in the idea that the Post Office Department should be self-sustaining. He read from a letter of the late Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, showing that the cost of transporting third-class matter was not as expensive as that of the first and second class, because third-class matter was handled at leisure by the employes of the department. Resuming, he said there were 30,000 post offices in the United States, and to maintain them it was necessary to employ a number of postmasters and clerks. Upward of forty thousand persons were employed, and the payment of these persons constituted more than one-half of the expense of the whole postal service. For eight cents, a pound package of merchandise could be transported anywhere within the boundaries of the United States. It had been stated that packages of that kind could be transported round the world at that rate of postage. In conclusion he would advocate a return to the old system.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hamlin] aimed to make the Post Office a self-sustaining institution. He [Mr. Bogy] thought the day had come when that idea should be abandoned. Was it reasonable at this day to require the department to be self-sustaining? Was it wise to curtail mail facilities or increase the price of postage to accomplish this object? The condition of the country at the present day must be considered. Since 1841 new territory had been acquired. The people of Texas, California, Nevada, and Oregon must have mail facilities. The products of those States amounted to millions of dollars annually. He thought the classification of mail matter was defective, and doubted the policy of reducing the postage on letters to two cents. The transportation of second-class mail matter, consisting of newspapers and periodicals, was attended with considerable loss. The second class as well as the first class was intended to carry out the original idea held in organizing the department, which was the transmission of intelligence throughout the continent. Newspapers and periodicals ought to be scattered throughout the land, and if there must be a tax to transport them, the people of this country could not pay for a better or more useful object. As to third-class matter, he thought it was all erroneous. He favored an increase of the rate on merchandise, but no increase in the rate on newspapers and periodicals. If the mails should be relieved of merchandise, letters, papers, &c., could be carried without cost to the Government. He favored the amendment of the Senator from Kansas, [Mr. Harvey,] and said if merchandise must be carried through the mail, let it be as fourth-class matter and pay the cost of transportation.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, said the bill had been prepared by that committee with great care. The committee had sought information from all sources on the subject. He favored only two classes of mail matter, and believed that most of the third-class matter might have been excluded from the mail, and the balance put in the second class. Merchandise should not be allowed in the mails, but seeds, bulbs, and cuttings should be, as they were a necessity to the people of the West. It was not wise that the whole people of this country should pay for the transportation of merchandise for the benefit of the few. The transmission of merchandise through the mails was a convenience to those who sent it, but the cost had been paid by the people of the country. If the Senate would sustain the committee and pass this bill, the Government would save about seven million dollars per annum. The investigation made by the committee in framing this bill was made in the interest of the people.

Mr. BOGY asked what objection there was to a fourth class of mail matter for merchandise only.

Mr. MAXEY said if the classes should be increased there would be more liability of fraud. He thought the correct principle was to have two classes only. Resuming his argument, he said he supposed, after this third-class mail matter had been settled, the committee would make a thorough investigation as to second-class mail matter, and inquire why it did not pay its way through the mail. The bill had been considered by the committee without the slightest regard to political partisanship, and he hoped it would be passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, spoke in favor of the bill, and said there was a deficiency of eight or nine millions of dollars in the Post Office Department, which must be supplied from the National Treasury, unless some measure be adopted to make the department self-sustaining. He apprehended that there would be no acquiescence on the part of the Senate in increasing the postage on second-class matter. If there was to be any alteration it must be in regard to third-class matter. One cause for the deficiency in the department was the excessive amounts paid for mail contracts. There was no question that there had been a loose system of contracts for carrying the mails, especially in the far West. There had been a system of robbery through the medium of "straw bids." Another cause for the vast amount of money required to carry on the postal system now was the large number of employes in the postal service. In the Baltimore Post Office there were seventy clerks. In Boston about three hundred and seventy-five, although that city had not a larger population than Baltimore. In Chicago there were 350 employed, and in Philadelphia there were only 210.

Mr. HAMLIN said he had addressed a note to the Postmaster General, calling his attention to these very matters.

Mr. SAULSBURY, resuming, said in the Cincinnati Post Office there were 100 clerks; in Cleveland about 50; in Indianapolis about 40; in New-Orleans 50; and in St. Louis 120. There was also a large army of letter-carriers employed, and there might be material reductions in both clerks and letter-carriers.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, said he could not see how the Government sustained a loss by carrying packages at one cent an ounce. The Committee on Transportation Routes had made a careful estimate of the cost to railroad companies for carrying matter. The companies had demanded of the Government thirteen mills per lineal foot per mile for postal cars for each car run, which would amount to about thirty-nine cents per mile for each car. Allowing the average distance which this merchandise was conveyed to be 1,000 miles, at one cent an ounce it would yield a good revenue. When he compared the amount collected from the people on third-class mail matter with the demands of the railroad companies he was unable to see how any loss was sustained by the department for the transportation of that matter. He then read from the report made by the Committee on Transportation Routes as to the cost of running cars, and argued that third-class matter could be transported in inexpensive cars at a profit.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, favored the passage of the bill reported by the committee. As he understood it, it reduced the postage on all transient newspaper matter. Formerly the postage on such matter was one cent for two ounces, but this bill proposed to make it one cent for three ounces. Newspapers and periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers were not touched by the bill. If persons, as a matter of convenience, desired to send merchandise through the mails which should be sent by express, such merchandise should pay the cost of transportation. Express companies charged according to the distance which packages were conveyed, and it was perfectly proper for the Government to do so, as proposed in this bill.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said he was not in favor of making the postal system self-supporting, but he was in favor of confining it to the purpose for which it was organized—the transmission of intelligence. He was in favor of making the postage upon letters, newspapers, periodicals, and books nominal. The cheaper the postage the more intelligence of this character would go to the people throughout the land. He could not understand why Congress should undertake to make the postal system a system of cheap transportation for merchandise. It never was contemplated that such a thing should be done, and it was illegal to do it. He thought pamphlets, prices current, posters, and books should go as second-class matter instead of third class, and he would like to see them put in the second class. He submitted an amendment to strike out of the first section the following clause, inserted after the articles enumerated as constituting third-class matter: "And all other matter which may be declared mailable by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not from their form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service." He then submitted another amendment, providing for a fourth class of mail matter for articles not enumerated in the first, second, and third classes, to be transmitted 1,000 miles or less at — cents for each ounce or fractional part thereof, and for all distances over 1,000 miles — cents for each ounce or fractional part thereof. It was ordered that both amendments be printed.

Mr. HAMLIN said he would not ask a vote on the bill to-day, as several Senators had requested him not to do so.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a Message from the President, announcing that the bill to amend the act giving the approval and sanction of Congress to the route and termini of the Anacosta and Potomac River Railroad, and to regulate its construction and operation, and the bill to incorporate the Citizens' Building Company of Washington, D. C., had become laws without his signature, the ten days allowed for their return having expired. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. WRIGHT, went into executive session, and when the doors were opened at 4:30 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill fixing the Presidential salary, after the 4th of March, 1877, at $25,000. Passed without discussion.

INTEREST ON NATIONAL MONEY.

The question was then taken upon the motion made yesterday by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, to refer to the Committee of the Whole the bill reported adversely from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to regulate the rate of interest throughout the country on national money, (that is, greenbacks, national bank notes, &c.,) and to make it six per cent. The motion was rejected—yeas 75, nays 135—and then the bill was laid on the table.

THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back a bill exempting masters of vessels engaged in trade between the United States and British North America, or the West Indies, or Mexico, and the masters of vessels of less than seventy-five tons burden bound from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific, and *vice versa*, from the necessity of shipping their crews, or procuring their shipping articles to be signed, before a Shipping Commissioner. After explanation the bill was passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and at 4:30 o'clock took a recess till 7:30 o'clock, the evening session to be for the same business.

The evening session opened with an attack on the Committee on Appropriations, carried on by Messrs. Joyce, of Vermont; Dunnell, of Minnesota; Townsend, of Pennsylvania, and Williams, of Wisconsin, which attack was repelled on the part of the committee by Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Whitehouse, of New-York, and Willard, of Michigan. The Democratic majority of the House reminded Mr. Williams of the two boys caught in a storm while they were out in a boat, one of whom said, "Bob, can you pray?" "No, Jim. Can you?" "No," said he. "Well," said the other, "we ought to do something religious. Let us take up a collection." So the Democrats in the House had tried the Presidential term of office and had failed. Then they tried the finances and they balked. Then they tried amnesty, and they went all to pieces. And then, as a last resort, they said, "Let us do something religious and take up a contribution from the poor clerks." [Laughter.]

The question of supplying a stenographer for the Controller of the Treasury was discussed for over half an hour. The discussion was closed by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, who, in an ironical speech, lectured his Republican colleagues for their lack of appreciation of the plain arithmetical rule under which the Committee of Appropriations was working. There were probably 100 stenographers in the departments, and as the rule was to reduce twenty per cent., of course twenty of them would have to go. These were removed by lot, just as members draw their seats in the House, and one of these lots had fallen on the Controller of the Treasury. His friends could never have gone so far as the Rule of Three, or they would not find fault with the committee. [Laughter.] The amendment offered to insert an item for a stenographer was rejected by a strict party vote.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, called attention to the fact that, while for many years these great Appropriation bills had been treated as business propositions, this bill was being treated on the Democratic side as being absolutely perfect, and no suggestion to amend it coming from the Republican side of the house had been heeded. They had just seen the spectacle of a united party vote on a proposition to supply a stenographer to the Controller of the Currency.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, defended the course of the Committee on Appropriations, and argued that that committee had not proposed any reduction that would in any way cripple the service, or that was not justified on sound business principles.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, also defended the committee, and avowed his willingness to be governed by its recommendations.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, ridiculed what he characterized as the subserviency of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, defended the committee from the charge of tenacity made against it by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, and asserted that a great number of amendments had been offered and adopted, some of which he had not approved of.

Mr. GARFIELD intimated that the House had been acting upon what he termed a party caucus bill.

After progressing as far as the twenty-fifth page of the bill, Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that, as the Silver bill was likely to become a law, very much of the hardships caused by a reduction of the force in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department could be mitigated by having revenue stamps, which were now printed under contract, printed by the bureau. He understood that by this means employment could be given to about two-thirds of the force lately employed there, and he also understood that in that idea the Secretary of the Treasury had already given the requisite ninety days' notice to end the contract. The Committee then rose, and the House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

A WEALTHY FARMER MURDERED.

THE VICTIM ASSASSINATED AT HIS RESIDENCE—THE AUTHOR OF THE TRAGEDY UNDISCOVERED.

The village of Harmony, a suburb of Phillipsburg, located in Warren County, N. J., directly over the river from Easton, Penn., was the scene on Monday night of one of these mysterious murders for which the county is fast becoming notorious. Jacob Young, a highly respectable farmer, the victim, lived in a handsome residence near the village of Harmony. His wife and family came to New-York a few days ago to visit a relative living on Lexington avenue. On Monday Mr. Young went to Belvidere, the county seat of Warren, to make collections, and at dusk started for home with about $1,000 in his possession. Nothing is known of his subsequent movements. Tuesday morning one of the farm laborers visited the house and discovered Mr. Young lying in the dining-room, suffering from a number of wounds. He was unconscious, and although physicians were at once summoned, they were unable to do anything for him, and he died before sundown. No trace of the money which he is supposed to have collected in Belvidere was discovered. An examination of his pockets resulted in the discovery of only a few pennies, a key, and a pen-knife. The post-mortem examination showed that the wounds that had caused his death were of such a nature that they could not have been self-inflicted, and that they had been caused by a blunt instrument in the hands of an unknown person. Information of the murder was at once transmitted to the authorities, and Coroner Sweeney was summoned. The Coroner began an inquest yesterday, but no satisfactory testimony was adduced as to the cause of his death. The detectives have not succeeded in discovering the murderer, and the belief among his neighbors is that Mr. Young was observed by his assassin in possession of a large quantity of money, followed to his home, murdered, and robbed. Mr. Young was about fifty-five years of age, and well known throughout Warren County through his business connections, and as the possessor of property in the vicinity of his home valued at $20,000.

OPENING DAY AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Although yesterday was the third day of Lord & Taylor's opening of Spring styles, the establishment was crowded from an early hour. As the first place visited is always the suit department, it was scarcely possible to obtain a satisfactory view of the many rich articles on exhibition. There is an endless variety of combinations and many unique suits. An elegant gray silk has a skirt trimmed with two box-plaited flounces, and in front are two scarfs trimmed with the new double fringe. The basque is double-breasted, and the sleeves have cuffs adorned with buttons, loops, and bows. The large silk sash in the back is arranged in two long loops and an end bordered with fringe. Another suit has a black velvet skirt, with a silvery broche polonaise bordered with a deep fringe. The black velvet sleeves have trimming on the wrists in the color of the polonaise. A brown and écru suit has a light brown skirt trimmed with a deep flounce, with bands on the lower part in a darker shade. The light brown basque is trimmed with écru lace. Across the front of the skirt are écru scarfs of a light tissue. The sleeves are trimmed to match. In evening dresses the two most conspicuous are light blue. One has two knife-plaited flounces around the skirt, and two scarfs in front, of a thin tissue, with worked borders, and trimmed with fringe. This article is something like crêpe lisse, though with a rather coarser mesh, and seems destined to take a prominent part in Spring and Summer styles. The overskirt in the back is of the same material. The blue silk basque is trimmed with worked crêpe; the square piece in front is arranged in fine tucks, adorned on the breast with a bow. The sleeves are trimmed with knife-plaited ruffles and crêpe bows, and on the outside is a crêpe puffing, ornamented all the way up with ribbon bows. Very elaborately made black faille suits are also to be seen, trimmed with the latest style of fringes, such as the filet fringe, made of a kind of net covered with small silk tassels, and other new fabrics. Among the misses' suits are muslins trimmed with insertion and lace, and pretty Summer silks in green and white stripes and blue. One suit in purple and white checked silk has knife-plaited flounces upon the skirt, in purple and white check, gray and white check, and plain purple. The diagonally-placed scarfs in front are of plaited purple, silk trimmed, with narrow ruffles, in gray and white check and plain purple. The basque has a band of purple down the back, the front is arranged to imitate a purple vest, and the sleeves are trimmed to correspond with the skirt. The sash in the back is trimmed with narrow purple ruffles. In the cloak department are many very elegant silk garments, ranging in price from $30 to $260. One of the most elegant, at the last named price, has long flaps in front covered with silk passementerie, and bordered with deep guipure lace. The back is short and ornamented all the way up with the same passementerie, and ribbon bows are on either side. The sleeves have a deep trimming of the same, with wide ribbon bows on the outside. The sacques are trimmed with lace, silk galloon applique, and fringe. Some are worked with blue and black jet. The drap d'éte sacques range in price from $8 to $60. Some pretty sleeveless garments are embroidered in colored silks. The assortment of camel's hair shawls, of which some very elegant ones have been greatly reduced in price, is large.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE RAILROAD TAX BILL IN THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS—SUNDAY RAILROAD TRAVEL—A LAW AGAINST GAMES OF CHANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, April 6, 1876.

Both houses dispatched a large amount of routine business to-day, and adjourned to Monday. The Hudson County Road bill, authorizing the construction of a handsome road to traverse the county north and south, was passed in the Senate. It provides for the taking of the sense of the people on the question of making the improvement, and also for the election of the Commissioners to supervise the building of the road by the people.

The General Railroad Tax law also passed its final reading in the House, and is now in the hands of the Governor. No opposition was made to the Senate amendments practically remitting the tax on the branches of the Pennsylvania Road, because of the fact that the road pays for transit duties much more than could be claimed if it were admitted to the operation of the bill.

The bill in regard to the running of Sunday railroad trains was amended so as to preclude companies from running Sunday excursion trains or selling tickets on the regular trains at other than the usual rates.

When the General Tax law, which was passed to a third reading, was under discussion in the House, Mr. Egan, a Catholic, of Union County, offered an amendment striking out the exemption of church and college property from taxation. A very interesting debate ensued, but it was defeated by a vote of 15 to 42. Those who voted for it were Messrs. Bird, Brautigan, Dodd, Egan, Griggs, Harrison, Howell, Jacobus, Mathews, Patterson, Rabe, Richards, Swayze, Vail, and Winants. An amendment to tax all church property above the value of $25,000, and an amendment to exempt no church property, were also voted down. Mr. Lewis secured the insertion of an amendment taxing property yielding an income in which endowment funds may be invested.

A bill forbidding the selling of pools at sporting places, and other games of chance, was ordered after a long debate to a third reading.

THE RECENT BANK FAILURE.

CONDITION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of the State of New-York was held at the bank yesterday. About one hundred and fifty persons were present, and it is said that over two-thirds of the shares were represented. The number of stockholders is said to be about seven hundred. The following report of the condition of the bank was presented:

ASSETS.	
Loans and discounts	$491,127 27
Real estate	200,000 00
Other estate	19,130 70
Suspense account	104,022 72
Railroad bonds	68,898 26
United States bonds, 10-40s	50,000 00
Distant banks	15,337 78
Merchants' National Bank, gold	8,662 18
Merchants' National Bank, currency	86,243 53
Profit and loss	1,221,567 11
National bank notes	1,468 00
Legal tenders	20,121 00
Specie	3,022 85
Redemption Fund with United States Government	3,650 00
Total	$2,293,251 40
Capital	2,000,000 00
Loss	1,221,567 11
Available capital	$778,432 89
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$2,000,000 00
Bank notes issued	45,000 00
Distant banks	54,901 06
Unpaid dividends	5,246 00
Individual deposits	188,104 34
Total	$2,293,251 40

After some discussion it was almost unanimously decided to resume the business of the bank with a capital of $800,000, subject to the approval of the Controller of the Currency. As many of the stockholders are not residents of this City, some time will be required to communicate with them, and for this reason it is thought that the resumption of business will not take place until the 1st of next month.

During the proceedings much bitterness was manifested against the former management of the bank, and, after a motion had been made to adjourn, a series of resolutions were offered instructing the counsel of the bank to take steps to institute criminal proceedings against such of the officials as had been instrumental in diverting the funds of the bank, for neglect of duty, and malfeasance in office. The resolutions, owing to the motion to adjourn having the precedence, were decided to be out of order by the Chairman.

SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

WEST LIBERTY, Iowa, April 6.—The sale of S. W. Jacobs' herd of Wapsie short-horns, composed of 160 cattle, took place yesterday. Among the sales were the following: Peri Second, of Lindale, to D. S. Bussing, Minersville, N. Y., for $7,050; First Lady Brampton, of Wapsie, to Aaron Plumley, West Liberty, Iowa, $1,500; Third Lady Brampton, of Wapsie, to B. Sumner, Woodstock, Conn., $1,450; Nelly Bly Second, to Mr. Rigg, Hamlin, Ill., $1,975; imported Golden Drop Second, to E. Wilson and son, West Liberty, Iowa, $1,640; imported Golden Drop Third to D. Bussing, $1,475; Grace, to Mrs. Long, Monroe, Iowa, $2,600; Roan Princess, to D. M. Flynn, Boone, Iowa, $3,400; Highland Maid Fourth, to B. Sumner, Woodstock, Conn., $1,700; Highland Maid Seventh, to D. Bussing, $1,500; Minnie Armandale Second, to D. Bussing, $2,500; Landown's Minna, to E. Wilson & Sons, $2,550. The only remarkable sales of bulls were Geneva Earl, to D. Bussing, $1,500; Oxford, of Springwood, to J. R. Owens, $2,000; Lord, of Deer Park, to William Piper, Mechanicsville, Iowa, $1,000; Scotch Crown, to John Coward, Des Moines, $1,500. The total receipts were $87,000; general average, $630.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The anti-Chinese meeting last night at Union Hall, and in the street in front of the hall, was attended by at least ten thousand persons. Gov. Irwin presided over the meeting inside the hall. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the evils flowing from Chinese immigration, and urging that, as local measures of relief had been exhausted, the only resource remaining was an appeal to the treaty-making power of the Government, and that a delegation be sent to Washington to present the question in full, and urge immediate action. The meeting was addressed by a number of prominent gentlemen, who counseled moderation and conservative action, enjoining the policy of affording full protection to the Chinese now in the country, and deprecating earnestly any violent proceedings. The meeting was quiet and orderly, and evidently in harmony with the views advanced by the speakers. Ample preparations had been made to suppress any riotous proceedings. A cordon of policemen was drawn around "Chinatown," (the Chinese quarter of the city,) and its inhabitants were counseled by their leaders to remain in their own quarters.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 85¼; California, 88; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 67½; Choilar, 125; Savage, 20; Imperial, 16¾; Mexican, 38¼; Gould & Curry, 20½; Best & Belcher, 57¾; Hale & Norcross, 62½; Crown Point, 21¾; Yellow Jacket, 35½; Sierra Nevada, 26; Exchequer, 23¾; Overman, 80½; Justice, 31½; Caledonia, 12½; Succor, 1; Empire, 10¼; Alpha, 57½; Belcher, 35¾; Confidence, 26¼.

NOTED BURGLARS ARRESTED.

In the raid on the notorious den at No. 50 Bleecker street, on Wednesday evening, Officer Wade, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested five notorious burglars, who gave their names as Thomas Blair, of No. 253 West Forty-ninth street; William Roberts, of No. 216 East Twenty-seventh street; William Walter, of No. 214 Canal street; Patrick Boyle, of No. 102 Forsyth street, and George Wilson, of No. 462 East Twelfth street. These names and addresses were in the main fictitious, one of the party being the notorious "Skid" Walker, of Philadelphia, and another an equally noted thief known as "The Philadelphia Kitten." On being arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, Blair, Roberts, and Walters were discharged, there being no evidence against them, and Boyle and Wilson were remanded to the station-house. They were suspected of having been the men who assaulted and endeavored to rob Mr. Kline, the jeweler, in his store in Hicks near Atlantic street, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Kline came to the Fourteenth Precinct yesterday, but were unable to positively identify either Wilson or Boyle. The two men will be brought to court to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

THE DEFENSE OF FUCHS OPENED.

CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION—THE PRISONER SAID TO BE PARTIALLY INSANE AND TO HAVE BEEN WRONGED BY SIMMONS.

The trial of Andreas Fuchs for the murder of William W. Simmons was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Pratt and Associate Justices Wolfert and McKibben. Detective David N. Corwin, of the Brooklyn Central Office, identified a lot of small pocket articles shown him as having been found by him in a bureau drawer and on a shelf in the room. George A. Waddy, Inspector of Police, testified that he was at the Fourth Precinct Station when the prisoner was brought in; he was bleeding from a cut in the left thumb, and witness took hold of his arm and bound a handkerchief around it to keep him from getting blood on his clothes; noticed several spots of dried blood on his clothes, and the prisoner tried to get the fresh blood on those dried spots, but witness prevented it. George H. Beeck, who keeps the house where Simmons boarded at the time of his death, identified a watch and bunch of keys shown him as having been the property of Mr. Simmons. Anna Howard, of No. 98 North Third street, testified that Fuchs came into her room on Saturday night, and paid her $5 rent, saying that he had got the money from Mr. Jones.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution, and, it being 11:30 o'clock, Judge Pratt granted the request of counsel for the defense for an adjournment of the court to allow them time to prepare their opening for the prisoner, and ordered a recess until 1 o'clock. Mr. Taylor stated that counsel had not been allowed to converse with the little step-daughter of the prisoner, which statement was denied by District Attorney Britton. Promptly at 1 o'clock Mr. Kinghorn opened the case for the defense. The counsel related the early history of the prisoner, and finally developed the theory of the defense, which is, first, justification on account of the intimacy of Simmons with his [the prisoner's] wife, which, he said, they would be able to show to the jury. The second point in the defense is that of insanity, superinduced by the low mental order of the prisoner, the infidelity of his wife, and the taunts of his fellow-workmen to him of the intimacy of his wife with Simmons. The prisoner, he contended, was not responsible for his acts at the time, and had not the power to control his will. The first witness for the defense was James Lawlor, night watchman in the employ of Jones & Henry. He knew the prisoner; his reputation in the shop was good; never heard any rumors in the shop about any intimacy between Simmons and the prisoner's wife. Alvin V. Dunham, another employe of Jones, Henry & Co., was asked if he had heard the prisoner "twitted of anything" by his fellow-workmen, which question was objected to by the District Attorney, and ruled out for the present, with the understanding that counsel could submit to the court the authorities upon which they relied for the admission of that line of examination of witnesses. The court then adjourned to this morning.

THE BLACK FRIDAY SUIT.

The trial of the suit of De Witt C. Taylor against Jay Gould and others was continued yesterday before Judge Barrett and a jury in the General Term of the Supreme Court. Henry M. Benedict, who was President of the Gold Exchange Bank on the memorable Friday of Sept. 24, 1869, was the first witness called, and gave an account of the bank, its organization and functions. The witness recognized the firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., who were customers of the bank, and were members of the Gold Exchange. Witness had a conversation on "Black Friday" with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould in Mr. Heath's back office, and had asked them if that was their settling day; Fisk said it was, and there would be no trouble; witness replied that he thought there would be trouble; no one was present at that time except Fisk and Gould; witness said that in speaking he looked at both of the men, and thought that both paid attention to what he said; witness saw Smith about an hour later, and asked him if they were going to have any difficulty in clearing up their transactions for the day; Smith said that there would be no difficulty; he would, however, go and speak to Gould about it; Smith went into Heath's back office and called Gould into the hall, where he consulted with him, after which he came back to witness and told him "it would be all right;" the bank would have all the gold it wanted; witness saw Fisk, Gould, and Smith on the following evening in the private office of the bank; he asked Gould in regard to $500,000 of balances which he wished them to settle up; after consultation they declined to settle, but Gould agreed to set aside $75,000 to settle certain balances; witness testified that in the accounts settled Spever's account was thrown out. Exhibits were offered in evidence showing the accounts which the $75,000 were given to settle. The witness said the bank had suspended for two months, during which he had resigned his Presidency; the bank had $5,000,000 at the close of banking hours on Black Friday. Isaac C. Ogden, Jr., the next witness called, testified to purchases of gold made by Jay Gould's firm for several days prior to the Friday mentioned. The witness admitted that there was no entry on Heath & Co.'s books, to his knowledge, of joint transactions on Black Friday between Fisk and Gould's firm.

A COSTLY SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

The case of Middeton Bell vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, came up before Judge Van Vorst, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The action was brought to recover $350,000 damages for breach of contract made by the defendants with the plaintiff in 1865, whereby the defendants covenanted to deliver to the plaintiff's assignor, for ten years, all the night-soil removed from the City. The plaintiff claims that the contract was violated in 1873 and 1874 by non-delivery of the night-soil. Among the defenses set up by the City in its answer to the suit was that the Board of Health was a necessary party to the action, and should have been made a defendant under the act of 1874, which provides that "whenever any action or proceeding of the Board of Health is brought in question the board shall be made a defendant." To this defense the plaintiff demurred, and the case came up yesterday for argument on the demurrer. D. J. Dean appeared for the City, and argued that the law creating the Board of Health was enacted subsequent to the making of the contract, and that by its provisions the board was vested with the supervision and control of the operations under the contract. The alleged breach of contract in 1873 had brought in question in the suit the action of the Board of Health, which should, therefore, be made a party in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1874. Thomas H. Hooker, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that the contract had been made with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and that the Board of Health had nothing to do with it. Judge Van Vorst took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE JUDGMENT AGAINST TWEED.

Judgment was entered by counsel for the People, yesterday, in the Tweed suit. The verdict as given by the jury was for $6,537,117 38. Judge Westbrook's order as settled yesterday gives the plaintiff's counsel an allowance of $60,000, which is to go into the City treasury, the compensation of the counsel having been provided for by statute and having been with other costs already paid by the State for the account of the City. The costs are fixed at $1,672 73, and with the interest since the verdict amounting to $36,862 08, and the allowance as above given, the sum will figure up to a total of $98,534 81. This amount with the verdict footing up a grand total of $6,635,652 19 forms the amount of the judgment against Tweed. Judge Westbrook gives the defendant's counsel ninety days to prepare a case on appeal, but no stay is allowed and the counsel for the People will proceed to issue execution and endeavor to obtain whatever they can in satisfaction of the judgment.

A LONG TRIAL ENDED.

The third trial of the suit of John O'Gorman against Henry Kamak, which lasted for nearly six weeks, was concluded before Judge Robinson in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The jury, after deliberating for about one and one-half hours, returned with answers to the special questions submitted to them. The plaintiff sought to set aside a conveyance of the premises No. 142 Madison street, made Nov. 14, 1867, on the ground that he was in a fit of delirium tremens at the time. The property was valued at about twelve thousand dollars. The jury found that the plaintiff, at the time of making the conveyance of the property, was not in a condition to exercise his will, and that the conveyance was without consideration. A confirmatory deed of conveyance was also found by the jury to have been given without consideration. Various other questions were passed upon, whose effect will be determined by the Judge at Special Term in giving judgment.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.

The trial of the slander suit of John H. Palmer against Peter Laing was begun before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff, who is a flour salesman and was formerly in the employ of the defendant's firm, sues to recover $10,000 damages for the injury done him in his employment by the utterance of some slanderous language by the defendant on Oct. 22, 1874. Plaintiff alleged that he was called a thief, and was accused of larceny and embezzlement. The defendant denied the use of the language complained of, but alleged that he had an angry altercation with the plaintiff, and accused him of overdrawing his account, &c. The defendant also alleged the commission of various acts by the plaintiff with intent to injure the credit of defendant's firm. The jury brought in a verdict of $1,000 for the plaintiff.

DAMAGES WANTED FOR A BROKEN LEG.

The case of Genyns Y. Battersby against the Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. It appeared that the plaintiff was endeavoring to cross Liberty street at its junction with Nassau street, and put his foot forward on what seemed a block of mud. It slipped from under him and he fell, breaking his leg. He sued the City for $5,000 damages. At the trial yesterday evidence was given on the part of the plaintiff showing that Liberty street had not been thoroughly cleaned during that Winter. The court stated that the question of the City's liability in such a shape had not been raised previously, and he thought the quickest way of having it adjudicated on would be for him to dismiss the complaint and order the exceptions to be heard in the first instance at the General Term, the entry of judgment being meanwhile suspended. William C. Reddy and Chauncey Shaffer appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Miller and Stetson for the City.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following case was argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 202.—*Sas Casas, Steamer Alabama, impleaded with the Tug Gamecock.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a case of collision in the Narrows, New-York Harbor, near Fort Richmond, Dec. 15, 1865, between the bark Ninfa, owned by the appellant, and the steamer. The bark was at the time in tow of the Gamecock, coming into port. The Alabama was going out. The bark being sunk, both the Alabama and the tug were libeled. The decree of the District Court found the tug chiefly at fault, and directed that the value of the Gamecock be exhausted in discharging the responsibility before resorting to the Alabama. The Circuit Court found both the Alabama and the tug at fault, and directed a division of the damages between them. It is here insisted on the part of the steamer that had the tug not suddenly changed her course there would have been no collision; that neither the tug nor the bark had signal lights, and that in consequence, having her sails all furled, the bark was supposed to be at anchor until the moment of collision. Thus she urges that the tug was, or the tug and her tow together, were responsible for the accident. The Gamecock urges that she signaled all her manœuvres, but that no attention was paid to her signals by the steamer, and insists that both her own lights and those of the bark were burning brightly. Edwards Pierrepont for the Alabama, John E. Parsons for Sas Casas, W. R. Beebe for the Gamecock.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 6.—The following were the proceedings of the Court of Appeals to-day: No. 142.—Evert Evertsen, respondent, vs. The National Bank of New-York, appellant; argued by S. Hand for appellant; N. C. Moak for respondent. No. 18.—Isaac McNeilly, Administrator, respondent, vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company, appellant; argued by Charles J. Bissell for appellant; A. M. Bingham for respondent. No. 30.—William Gourley, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Joseph Campbell et al., appellants; argued by Robert Johnstone for appellants; C. F. Brown for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for the Court of Appeals for Friday, April 7: Nos. 114, 148, 95, 112, 150, 42, 157, and 158.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Spratt vs. Crawford.—The motion must be granted.

Hiller vs. Smith.—Proof of service of these motion papers is wanting, except as to defendant Raphael.

Gallaud vs. Stebbins.—There is not a particle of evidence that the representations were false, but simply that the defendant has refused to comply with his contract with the company. The rest is mere averment, without proof. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Matter of the Working Church Publishing Company.—Motion granted, but before the order is signed I must have some proof of the assets, so as to fix bond.

Harriot vs. Emerson.—Motion granted for second Friday.

Horton vs. Chive.—The plaintiff is mistaken in his practice, as the order to show cause is not to attach the defendant and bring him before the court; writ to punish him directly for contempt, (upon affidavits;) the papers must be served upon the defendant personally.

The Laflin & Rand Powder Company vs. Gallaudet.—Motion granted for second Friday.

Gallaud vs. Stebbins et al.—Order settled.

Rosenbaum vs. Young.—The plaintiff proceeded in disregard of the rules of the court, and even then he has not made out a case of real necessity. The motion to vacate must be granted, with $10 costs.

Brinkworth vs. Hencken, Jr.—I think that as there is not even a suggestion of bad faith or motive, but a clear case of inadvertence, it is but a reasonable exercise of discretion to permit what, in substance, is but the recalling of the witnesses. The motion must be granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing.

Gatty vs. Barlow, &c.—The stipulation offered does not meet the requirements of the motion. The plaintiff's witnesses are not only to prove the board and lodging, and its value, but also to negative the very facts which defendants say that their witnesses will prove, viz.: cruel treatment, rendering cohabitation dangerous; neglect to properly provide for the wife, and acquiescence in what plaintiff was doing—all material facts. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the Matter of Tredwell.—The papers have been sent to me by express, without any explanation or intimation as to how or for what purpose they were sent. The Clerk is, therefore, directed to file them with the memorandum.

Powers vs. Otard.—Mr. Bateman's appearance was at a time when he had received no actual notice of the revocation of his power of attorney. But apart from that, the question was fully disposed of by Judge Lawrence and again by Judge Donohue. It is quite plain that this is an effort to obtain a reargument of substantially the same questions which have been fully and deliberately disposed of. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Brett Lithographing Company vs. Zemanski.—The defendant's affidavits admit that the trial will involve the examination of a long account. The fact that besides such examination the measure of damages on the counter claim will be a nice question does not militate against the right to a reference. Motion granted and cause referred.

Nelson vs. Thwing.—The defendant is not entitled to a bill of particulars of the $3,500 damages claimed. As to the rest, the bill is sufficient to enable him to answer, but perhaps he is entitled, before going to trial, to the dates of the payments, (more in detail,) and to the items making up the carriage-hire, telegrams, and counsel fees. The defendant may take an order for a further bill in these respects, to be furnished within such time as the plaintiff may indicate, the trial to be stayed until it is furnished, and with leave to defendant to amend his answer, if so advised, within ten days after such bill is furnished. The present stay is vacated or limited to the trial. No costs.

Miller vs. Hovey.—The statute says that the action shall have a preference, and may be made out of its order. It does not limit the right to one side, nor confer a favor upon one of the parties to the exclusion of the other. Motion granted and (as suggested by counsel) cause set down for trial on the first Monday of June.

Basselman vs. Gunari.—The plaintiff's story is denied by the defendant, and is not corroborated. This of itself does not entitle the defendant to a vacatur, as the court does not try the case upon affidavit. But in view of the confession of criminal intimacy with Degankobb, testified to by Mrs. Degankobb and denied in such a doubtful manner; in view also of the averments (on information and belief) as to the birth of an illegitimate child in Germany, which fact is not squarely denied; in view, too, of the general probabilities of the case and the position in life of the respective parties, I think the bail should be materially reduced. Considering what has been shown in mitigation of damage, $1,000 would be a reasonable amount, and the bond is accordingly reduced to that sum.

Newell vs. Newell.—Unless the facts stated in these affidavits can be explained, and especially in view of the letters after marriage, I should not, considering the defendant's positive denial of the charges against him, and the entire absence of any proof, feel justified in awarding temporary alimony. Perhaps a counsel fee should be awarded, or a Referee to take proof as to a proper sum. But upon the whole, the fairest course is to deny the motion, without costs, and with leave to renew on further papers. If the affidavits cannot be explained, I will, upon that being represented, make a moderate allowance to enable the plaintiff to compensate her counsel in prosecuting the charges of her complaint.

In the Matter of Newman.—The court should retain the injunction for a sufficient length of time to enable the petitioners to procure the appointment of a committee, and to enable such committee to file a proper bill to set aside the conveyance, &c., and demanding restoration of any property unjustly taken or withheld from the lunatic. The motion must therefore be denied, without prejudice to a renewal in case there should be any further, unreasonable delay in applying for a committee or in the action of such committee when appointed. The motion to confirm the inquisition is of course granted, and the parties may take, if they desire it, the usual order of reference to nominate a committee and to pass upon the security, &c., in accordance with the Chancery practice.

By Judge Donohue.

In the Matter of Spellman.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Kormann vs. Falk, et al.—Motion granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Order Granted.—In the matter of the petition of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School.

Spiegelhoff vs. Keeff.—Granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Burnel vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company.—Defendants' motion to stay the plaintiff's proceedings in this court is granted upon the payment of plaintiff's costs, including costs of this motion, with leave to the plaintiff to move to vacate this stay in case of any omission by the defendants to diligently prosecute their appeal in New-Jersey, and also with leave to either party after the determination of such appeal to apply to this court for such further order as may be just.

Orders settled and signed.—Daly vs. Byrne; Daly vs. Brown; Daly vs. Byrne.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Beaumont vs. Kempton.—Order signed and stay granted.

Thornton et al. vs. The St. Paul and Chicago Railway Company et al.—Order signed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No.
4—Winchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Nos.
5—Scott et al. vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
1—Coleman vs. Lalor et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 1078—O'Gorman vs. Kamack.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1454—Burns, Adm'r, vs. Lutze et al.
1684—Cowie vs. U. S. Marezzo Marble Co.
1467—Weil vs. Bush.
728—Taylor vs. Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
1854—Buckley vs. Spellman.
1856—Cornell vs. Evans.
1912—Davenport vs. Winter et al.
1913—Eisner vs. Strouss.
1914—Rosenwald vs. Stevens.
1915—Connolly vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1916—Sage vs. The Mayor.
1918—Hyman vs. Murphy.
1919—Same vs. Same.
1920—Vecha vs. Luling.
1922—Burgess vs. Badger.
1923—Vermilyea vs. Dickenson.
1924—Wooster vs. 42d St. & Grand St. R. R. Co.
1926—Solomon vs. Sanford.
1927—Van Wyck vs. Ullman.
1928—Smith vs. Birnbaum.
1929—Ward vs. Satterlee.
1930—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1630—Koening vs. Wolf.
1665—Mackey vs. Asiel.
1525—Cafferta vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1365—Wronkow vs. Davis et al.
1530—Menocal vs. Raeger.
1534—Gross vs. Bonton.
1601—Mowry vs. World Mutual Ins. Co.
1881—Kearney vs. Dubois.
1882—Byrnes vs. Sorbeck.
1898—Quinlan vs. Driver.
1899—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1900—Vogel vs. Adler.
1901—Crowell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1902—Corcoran vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1904—Bernheimer vs. Futnel.
1905—Wait vs. Stewart.
1906—Harrison vs. Boyle.
1907—Colligan vs. Wright.
1908—Avery vs. McWilliams.
1909—Fish vs. Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
1910—Jarvis et al. vs. Driggs et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
37—Empire Building, &c., Ass'n vs. Stevens.
55—Del., Lac. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Conant.
61—Morgan vs. Willis.
99—Nevens vs. Judson.
105—Weisgerber vs. Damm, et al.
106—Stewart, Jr., versus Peters.
109—Matter of Walsh.
156—Whitnitz, &c., versus Mott.
158—Morris vs. The Fleetwood Association.
160—Colligan vs. The Cornwall Woolen Co.
167—Simon vs. Simon, &c.
177—Barkley vs. Ortel.
181—Golden vs. Heath.

Nos.
201—The Loaners' Bank vs. Remsen.
211—Amerman vs. Bartow.
214—Ross vs. Senior.
221—Butler vs. Fairchild.
229—Wallace & Son, &c., vs. Castle.
234—Cooper vs. Taylor.
238—Harris vs. Hutchings, No. 1.
239—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
288—Webb vs. Howland.
299—Gibson vs. Hoffman.
320—Hilton vs. Mowry.
322—Fowler vs. Trenor.
331—Ehrenburgher vs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
338—Morris vs. Pettit.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1379—Ash vs. Van Dine.
1349—McKee vs. Metz.
2529—De Lara vs. Duncan.
1904—Hendrick vs. McAndrew.
2683—Torrens et al. vs. Repp.
2603—Brown et al. vs. Northrop.
2631—Wolf et al. vs. Burke.
2503—Rolbuck et al. vs. Doran.
2615—Lieber et al. vs. Powell.
2914—Storrs vs. Maxwell.
2433—Same vs. Same.
2650—Same vs. Same.
2703—West vs. Nickerson et al.
2669—Kelly et al. vs. Scripture.

Nos.
2871—McKenna vs. Scripture.
2283—The People, &c., ex rel. Bowne vs. O'Brien et al.
2395—Woodruff vs. World Mutual Life Ins. Co.
2295—Morrison vs. Duncomb.
2647—Wertheimer vs. Strauss et al.
2649—Mayer et al. vs. Strauss et al.
2651—Muller vs. Strauss et al.
2653—May vs. Strauss et al.
2655—Stiebel et al. vs. Strauss et al.
2273—N. Y. S. Loan and Trust Co. vs. Le Baron.
2093—Foley vs. Van Buren.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2648—Reed vs. The Mayor, &c.
1756—Adams vs. Bancroft.
792—Union Trust Co. of New-Haven versus Phipps et al.
2360—The Nat. Bk. of Fairhaven vs. The Phoenix Warehousing Co.
234½—Gorgier vs. Otis.
2824—Gale vs. The Mayor, &c.
2000—Forster et al. vs. Clark.
2082—Wallace & Sons vs. Castle et al.
1751—Faulstick, &c., vs. Kannover.
2137—Baker et al. vs. The Mecha' & Tr. Ins. Co.
2290—Brigg et al. vs. Philips et al.
2818—Stewart vs. Lappin.
2758—Kleier et al. versus Webster et al.

Nos.
2798—Baker et al. vs. Mayer.
1690—French vs. Ruger et al.
2790—Rogers vs. Snebley.
2328½—Gaul vs. The Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
1780—Gilbert vs. Mechan.
1708—The Screw Dock Co. vs. St. John et al.
1770—Bamberg et al. vs. Mayer.
1772½—N. Y. Loan & Trust Co. vs. Palmer, Jr., et al.
2826—Harlem Gas-light Co. vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
2810—Pettigrew et al. vs. Voorhis, Jr., &c.
2381—Kiernan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2372—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

January term continued. Adjourned until Monday, May 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
6—Marshall et al. vs. Macy et al.
7—Same vs. Same.
19—Wales vs. The California Pet. Co.
4—Spillane vs. Dwyer et al.
5—Burt vs. Globe Mut. Life Ins. Co.
8—Keep et al. vs. Gould et al.
9—Bourguignon versus Gould et al.
10—Sequard vs. Blake et al.
11—Same vs. Same.
13—Blunt vs. The Mayor, &c.

Law and Fact.
292—Scannoni vs. Ruck et al.
243—Robinson et al. vs. Beard et al.
145—Farley vs. Farrell.
129—Klingler vs. Cameron.
119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
120—Same vs. Same.
19—Archer et al. vs. Schutte et al.

Nos.
414—Betts, &c., vs. Betts et al.
163½—Rasin, &c., vs. Amsinck et al.
312—Fricke vs. Busch.
318—Lafond et al. vs. Beems et al.
330—Bell vs. Kiernan et al.
331—Myers et al. vs. O'Brien.
338—Baron vs. Marks et al.
346—Manice vs. Manice et al.
347—The Harlem Bank vs. McGann et al.
348—Koffman vs. Kamak.
349—Same vs. Same.
350—Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.
351—Jenkins et al. vs. Brewster et al.
352—Billings vs. Thomson et al.
355—Martin vs. Funk, &c.
357—Collins vs. Rowe et al.
358—Strauss vs. Kahn et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis and Sanford, JJ.

Nos.
9—Madison Av. Baptist Church vs. Baptist Church in Olive st.
13—Crosley vs. Waite.
20—Ducker et al. vs. Rapp, Adm'r.
21—Bond vs. McNiff.
25—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.

Nos.
30—Elverson vs. Vanderpool.
32—The Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow.
34—Dunphy vs. The Erie Railway Co.
36—Towle vs. Remsen et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Adjourned until Monday, April 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
1012—Hart's vs. Dillon et al.
800—Haden et al. vs. Coleman.
776—Madan vs. Sherrard.
1026—Nichols, Ex'r, vs. Treadwell.
1028—Robbins et al. vs. Johnson et al.
1031—Lynch vs. Pyne.
968—Beach vs. Walker.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.
923—Phillips vs. Rucer et al.
297—Brogue vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
741—Starr vs. Kelly.
627—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.

Nos.
919—Van Dorn vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. Co.
1361—Dillon et al. vs. Angelson.
1032—Hecker vs. Taylor.
949—Solomon vs. The Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1033—Continental Collection Co. vs. Rouse.
1034—McCaffery et al. vs. Russell.
1035—[illegible] vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
1037—Lawrence vs. Merrified et al.
1038—Baldwin vs. The Chicago & N. W. Co.
1039—Walker vs. Walker.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
5002—Smelley vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
2280—Mithel vs. Clark, et al.
2849—Hadden et al. vs. Hadlon.
1792—Rice vs. Schmitt, impl'd.
7321—Pratt vs. Hicks.
6706—Johnston et al. vs. Smith.

Nos.
7985—Langbein vs. Hyman.
1919—The Ferbre State Co. vs. Allen.
3956—Lake vs. Tieman et al.
4021—Allen vs. Bremer.
4022—Reichert vs. Strickler et al.
4023—Savage vs. Martin.
4024—Phelps vs. Phelps.
4025—Phelps vs. Kunz.
3855—Oliver vs. May.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
5912—Clark et al. vs. McCunn et al.
3844—Zemlicka vs. Jackson.
5640—Kaupman vs. Loonram.
5480—Talcott vs. Schmitt.
3816—Hine et al. vs. Farrell.
6893—Miller vs. Bronieben.
3862—Postler vs. Burke.
3944—Dows vs. Dusenbury.

Nos.
2789—Carey vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
6352—McLean et al. vs. Gerding.
6355—Same vs. Same.
5181—Jacobs et al. vs. Bradbrook.
2013—O'Meara vs. Grinnell.
2864—Frothingham versus Disbecker.
3914—Lindheim vs. Langsdorf et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
6224—Isaacs et al. vs. Bernard.
6227—Brown vs. Lyddy.
5300—Hills vs. Geeney.
6882—Meyer vs. Simons.
6996—Cowperthwaite vs. Sprague.
7031—Ewest vs. Schlutter.
6531—Schlumpf vs. Downes.
4716—Bank of North America vs. Riker et al.

Nos.
6792—Emmeris vs. Leonard.
5784—Mayer vs. Cormer.
7243—Hood vs. Smith.
7235—[illegible] vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
6805—Pinkham vs. [illegible]
7193—Allison vs. Derham.
7182—Clarkson vs. Brennan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Christopher Bracken, robbery.
James Flanigan, robbery.
William Jobun, Martin Kelly, burglary.
Michael Mullaly, John Fitzmorris, burglary.
Charles Hogan, burglary.
George W. Rose, I. Thomas Merrit, John Evans, burglary.
Anthony Cook, burglary.
Thomas Carter, William Johnson, burglary.
James Wright, Jacob Cohen, burglary.

James F. Draddy, grand larceny.
William Martin, false pretenses.
Isaac Franklin, receiving stolen goods.
John Murphy, petit larceny.
Morris Whelan, petit larceny.
Annie Brown, petit larceny.
Henry K. Danforth, violating Hotel act.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......121	100 Rock Island......105⅛
5,000 St. P. C. S. R... 88⅜	200 N. J. Central.....100⅞
10,000 Mo. K. & T. S. F. 60⅞	100 do......100⅞
100 North-western... 42	200 do......100¾
500 Western Union.. 68⅛	100 do......100⅞
400 do...... 68¾	600 Kansas Pacific.....11½
300 do......b3. 68¼	1000 Lake Shore......59⅞
100 do......c. 68⅛	500 do...... 60
400 do...... 68⅛	700 do......s3. 60
1700 do......s3. 68	100 do...... 60⅛
1950 do...... 68	800 do......s3. 60
1300 do...... 67⅞	900 do...... 60
700 do......s3. 67¾	400 do......s3. 59⅞
100 do......b3. 67⅞	1000 do...... 59⅞
100 Erie Railway... 19⅝	1200 do...... 59⅞
100 do......s3. 19½	100 Michigan Cen...c. 60⅛
200 do...... 19½	100 do...... 60⅛
200 do.... s15. 19⅜	100 do...... 60⅛
1000 do...... 19⅜	200 do...... 60⅛
100 do......b3. 19⅝	600 St. Paul...... 41⅛
700 Pacific Mail... 18⅛	200 do......s3. 41
200 do......s3. 18	400 do...... 40⅞
1400 do...... 18⅛	50 do...... 40⅞
500 do...... 18⅛	100 do...... 40⅞
100 do......c. 18⅛	300 St. Paul Pref...... 67⅛
100 do......s3. 18	100 do......s10. 67
700 do...... 18	200 do...... 66⅞
100 do......s3. 17⅞	100 do......s10. 66¾
500 do...... 17⅞	100 do...... 67
1200 do...... 17¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.......121⅛	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b. c. 121
10,000 do.......12. 121¼	10,000 do.......b3. 121⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......118	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.......12. 122⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 41	300 Erie R'y...b. c. s3. 19⅜
1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69¾	400 do...... 19⅜
7,000 Che. & O. 1st, Cou. on...... 35	200 do......b3. 19⅝
18,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div...... 102½	100 do...... 19⅜
2,000 M. & St. P. Con. S. F...... 88¼	300 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 59⅞
3,000 N. W. C. C. G. 93	100 do......s3. 59⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. C. b. c. 103⅞	100 do......s3. 60
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 110½	300 do......b3. 60⅛
10,000 Mich. So. S. F. 110	1300 do...... 60
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 105	200 do......s3. 59⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 91¾	2000 do...... 59⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st...105⅛	700 do...... 59⅞
1,000 do......105	700 do......s3. 60
1,000 O. & M. 2d...... 74	100 do...... 60
6,000 do...... 74½	8 Panama......b. c. 128
3,000 So. P. bs. of Mo. 67½	200 do...... 127½
1,000 M., K. & T. C. S. F., x c...... 61	100 do......s30. 127
2,000 L. & N. C., '98. 92½	30 do...... 128
200 Prod. Con. L'd & Pet. Co......b. c. 110	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 41⅞
200 W. U. T...b. c. b3. 67⅞	100 do...... 41⅞
500 do......s3. 67⅝	20 Union Pac...b. c. 63⅞
1500 do...... 67⅞	100 Cen. of N. J. b. c. 101⅛
200 do......s3. 67⅝	200 do...... 101⅛
1300 do...... 67⅝	30 do......opg. 101⅛
1000 do......s3. 67½	50 do......s3. 101⅛
1000 do...... 67⅝	11 do......opg. 101
10 do...... 67⅝	400 do......s3. 101
400 do...... 67⅝	100 do...... 101
3300 do...... 67⅝	31 do...... 101
300 do...... 67⅝	200 C. & R. I.....b. c. 105⅛
300 do......b3. 67⅝	100 T., W. & W....b. c. 3⅛
2350 do...... 67⅝	100 H. & St. J....b. c. 18⅛
700 do...... 67⅝	100 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. 24⅛
700 do...... 67⅞	200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 40⅞
20 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 113	100 do......b3. 40⅞
100 do...... 113½	200 do...... 40⅞
900 do...... 113⅝	900 do......b3. 41
100 Mich. Cen. b. c. s3. 60⅝	100 do...... 40⅞
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 17⅜	200 do......b30. 41
100 do......s3. 17⅜	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 66⅛
800 do...... 17⅜	100 do......s3. 66⅛
1500 do......s3. 17½	300 do...... 66¾
700 do...... 17⅝	200 do...... 66⅞
100 do......s3. 17⅝	100 do...... 66⅞
700 do...... 17⅝	100 do...... 66⅞
100 do......c. 17½	200 do...... 66⅞
1000 do...... 17⅝	20 Mor. & Es....b. c. 105⅛
100 do......c. 17⅝	15 do...... 106
800 do...... 17⅝	25 D., L. & W. b. c. opg. 116⅛
100 do......s30. 17½	100 do......c. 116
100 do......s3. 17⅜	100 do...... 115¾
200 do...... 17⅜	200 do...... 115⅞
200 do......s3. 17½	100 do...... 115⅞
200 do...... 17⅜	20 do......opg. 116
1000 do...... 17⅜	100 do...... 116
2200 do...... 17⅜	18 P., Ft. W. & Chi. G'd......b. c. 101⅞
100 do......b3. 17⅝	100 O. & M...b. c. s10. 18¼
900 do...... 17¼	200 do...... 18¼
300 do......s3. 17⅜	100 do...... 18⅛
100 do......s3. 17¼	6 B'k of Commerce. 115¼
700 do...... 17⅜	10 Bank of N. Y...... 125
	5 Fourth Nat. B'k. 92½
	15 Union Bank...... 148
	15 D. & H. C. b. c. s3. 118⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 10-40 C.. 118¼	100 Panama...... 127⅞
1,000 U. S. C. 5s, '81. 118⅛	20 N. J. Central. opg. 101⅞
3,000 Erie 1st...... 115	100 Lake Shore.....b3. 60⅛
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, reg. 121	100 do......c. 60⅛
10,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 99¼	200 do...... 60⅛
10 Bank State N. Y... 40	1100 do...... 60⅛
50 Del. & Hudson... 118⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo...... 18⅛
300 Pacific Mail...... 17⅜	100 St. Paul......s3. 41
200 do......s3. 17⅝	100 do...... 41
800 Western Un...b3. 67¾	100 St. Paul Pref. b3. 67
200 do...... 67⅝	20 Morris & Essex.. 105⅞
1000 do......s3. 67⅞	200 Ohio & Miss...... 18⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...s3. 113	100 do......b3. 18⅛
20 do...... 113⅝	100 do...... 18⅛
300 Erie Railway...... 19⅜	600 Kansas Pacific... 10

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s C., '81. 122⅛	$7,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b3. 121⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s C., '81. 122	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B. L. R......... 104⅝	900 Pacific Mail...b. c. 17⅝
4,000 B., H. & E. 1st 23	200 do......s3. 17¼
1,000 L. & W. B. Con. 95¼	200 do...... 17¼
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div... 102⅝	500 do......s3. 17¼
1,000 M. & St. P. C. SF. 88¼	300 do...... 17⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. 101	1000 do......s3. 17
5,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. 93	1100 do...... 17
2,000 Erie 4th...... 100½	400 do......s3. 16⅞
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 90	1300 do...... 16⅞
1,000 C. & O. 1st C. on 35¼	1500 do......s3. 16¾
3,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 95½	600 do...... 16⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 105⅛	600 do......s3. 16⅞
18,000 do...... 105¼	25 do...... 17⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 100¼	600 do...... 17⅛
8,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 91⅞	500 do...... 16⅞
4,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st 92¼	25 do...... 17
5,000 do...... 92⅜	800 do...... 16⅞
6,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 90	25 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 112⅞
8,000 Gt. West. 2d... 65	200 Erie Rail'y. b. c. s3. 19⅛
10,000 L. S. C. 1st C. b. c. 107½	200 do...... 19⅛
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s b. c. 110	200 Mich. Cen. b. c. s3. 60⅛
4,000 D. & H. R. '91, b. c. 111	100 do...... 60⅛
37 Am. Ex. Bk.... s3. 115	100 do......s3. 60⅛
10 do...... 115	200 Lake Shore b. c. s5. 60⅛
2000 West. Un. b. c. s3. 67⅞	100 do......s4. 60⅛
100 do......s5. 67⅝	900 do...... 60⅛
500 do...... 67⅝	800 do...... 60
100 do......c. 67⅝	300 do......s3. 59⅞
1700 do...... 67⅝	900 do...... 59⅞
200 do......c. 67⅝	1500 do...... 59⅞
2200 do......s3. 67½	500 do......b30. 60
5400 do...... 67⅜	900 do...... 59⅞
900 do......s3. 67⅜	100 do......s30. 59⅞
2000 do...... 67⅜	400 do...... 59⅞
100 do......s3. 67¼	9 Panama......b. c. 127
3100 do...... 67⅜	100 C. & N. W...... 41¼
400 Un. Min. Co. of Tenn....b. c. s3 1½	300 C. & N. W. Pref. b. c. 62⅜
600 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 66½	25 Illinois Central... 98⅞
200 do...... 66¼	200 do...... 98⅜
100 do......s3. 66¼	10 Central R. of N. J. 101⅛
100 T., W. & W....b. c. 3¼	100 do....b. c. b3. 101⅛
30 do...... 3⅜	12 do...... 101⅛
200 do...... 3½	25 do...... 101¼
400 D., L. & W...b. c. 116	15 do......opg. 101⅛
400 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 18¼	100 Chic. & R. I....b. c. 105⅛
800 do...... 18⅛	100 do...... 105⅛
100 Cl. & P. Gt'd...b. c. 95¼	200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 40⅞
	100 C., C. & I. C....b. c. 4⅞
	100 St. L. I. M. & S...b. c. 22

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 Reg. 6s, '81. 121¼	100 Quicksilver...... 16⅞
1,500 Reg. 5s, '81... 118	300 Erie Railway...... 19⅝
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 101	200 Mich. Central..... 60⅛
3,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 92⅝	50 Panama...... 126
10,000 Del & H. R. '94. 110¼	100 Lake Shore...... 59⅞
200 Un. Mining Co. s3. 1½	800 do...... 60
1700 Western Union. 67⅜	200 do......s3. 60
100 do...... 67¼	800 do...... 60⅛
300 do...... 67⅜	25 Del., Lack. & W.. 116¼
200 do......s3. 67⅜	300 Rock Island...... 105
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 113	100 do......b3. 105
50 do...... 113¼	200 do...... 104⅞
100 Pacific Mail....c. 16⅞	150 do...... 104¾
1100 do...... 16⅝	200 do...... 104⅞
500 do...... 16⅝	300 do......s3. 104⅝
300 do......s3. 16⅝	400 St. Paul......b3. 40⅞
300 do...... 16¾	100 St. Paul Pref...... 66¾
900 do...... 16⅞	100 do...... 66⅞
100 do......s3. 16¾	50 Albany & Sus...... 105¼

THURSDAY, April 6—P. M.

The heavy tone which characterized dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday was also conspicuous in to-day's transactions, many stocks recording a further decline. By far the larger portion of the business was in Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Lake Shore. The first named, which for some time past has stubbornly resisted the bear attacks and refused to sympathize with the course of the general market, gave way to-day and in the late dealings sold down as low as 67¼, under large offerings of the stock. Pacific Mail was once more depressed under heavy sales and dropped to 16⅝, with only a recovery of ¼ ₽ cent. at the close. Lake Shore, although less active than yesterday, was firm, ranging between 59¾ and 60¼. The St. Paul shares were firm at the opening, but the common afterward sold down from 41⅛ to 40⅝, and the preferred from 67¼ to 66¼. The other speculative shares declined ¼ to ½ ₽ cent., except in the case of Kansas Pacific, which fell off from 11½ to 10 on small sales. Among investment shares Rock Island and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western were weak, the former declining from 105 to 104¾, and the latter from 116¾ to 115⅝. New-Jersey Central was firm, and recovered from 100⅝ to 101⅛.

The stockholders of the Bank of the State of New-York met to-day, and the Directors submitted a statement showing that the losses of the bank were $1,221,567, which leaves an available capital of $778,433. On this amount the stockholders voted unanimously to resume business.

The money market continues easy, and nearly all the business to-day was at 3½ ⓐ 4 ₽ cent., although there were some exceptional transactions in the afternoon at 5 ₽ cent. Currency is beginning to return from the interior, where the April settlements have just been in process of completion. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5ⓐ6 ₽ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported a reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount this morning to 3 ꝑ cent., the rate in the open market for three months' bills being 2⅝ ꝑ cent. The increase in bullion by the bank for the week ending yesterday amounted to £457,000, the new week beginning with a gain of £103,000 on balance. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was 45½, against 45¼ ꝑ cent. last week. The London market for securities was strong and higher for United States bonds, the improvement ranging from ⅛ to ⅜ ꝑ cent. Consols advanced slightly at the opening, but at the close were a fraction lower than on yesterday, being quoted at 94⅝@94¾ both for money and the account. Old 1865s closed at 106⅜@106½, 1867s at 109, 10-40s at 106⅛@106¼, and New 5s at 106⅝@106¾. The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie of 6,204,000 francs. There is no change to report in the sterling Exchange market, which remains quiet, the actual selling rates being 4 86½@4 86¾ for 60-day bills, and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand. The supply of bills offering is small, but on the other hand the indications do not point to an active demand. The gold speculation was quiet. In the early dealings the price advanced from 112¾ to 113, but subsequently reacted and closed at 112⅞, at which the great bulk of the business was transacted. Cash gold loaned flat to 3 ꝑ cent. interest for carrying. The specie shipments to-day amounted to $574,699, of which $105,000 was American gold coin, $200,000 Spanish gold coin, and the remainder silver coin and bars.

Government bonds were strong, and prices made a further advance of ⅛@¼ ꝑ cent. under brisk buying for the account of financial institutions. The improvement in United States bonds at London assisted in strengthening the market here. Railroad mortgages were firm, on a small volume of business. The market presented no feature worthy of remark. There was very little disposition to trade in State bonds, and the day's business was insignificant.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876. }

Gold receipts	$528,328 37
Gold payments	142,430 85
Gold balance	45,141,817 45
Currency receipts	549,882 72
Currency payments	336,597 34
Currency balance	35,118,962 85
Customs	459,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 6.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	118	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120¾	121
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	113¼	113¼
Rock Island	105¾	104⅞
Pacific Mail	18⅛	16⅞
Milwakee and St. Paul	41⅛	40¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	67	66⅜
Lake Shore	59¾	60⅛
Chicago and North-western	42	41¾
Chicago and North-western Pref	62½	62¼
Western Union	68⅜	67⅜
Union Pacific	63½	63
Toledo and Wabash	3⅜	3¼
Del., Lack. and Western	116⅞	116
*New-Jersey Central	100	100⅝
Panama	127	127⅝
Erie	19⅝	19⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	18⅜	18⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4⅞
Harlem	139	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16¾	16½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	25½	24½
Michigan Central	60⅝	60½
Illinois Central	98	98⅛
Missouri Pacific	14¾	14¾

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	113¼	113	1,415
Erie	19⅝	19¼	4,500
Lake Shore	60¼	59¾	22,400
Wabash	3¼	3¼	450
North-western	42	41¾	400
North-western Preferred	62¼	62¼	300
Rock Island	105½	104¾	1,750
Milwaukee & St. Paul	41½	40⅝	3,750
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	67¼	66¼	3,000
Pittsburg	95¾	95¾	100
Del., Lack. & Western	116¼	115⅜	1,000
New-Jersey Central	101⅝	100⅜	1,725
Michigan Central	60¾	60⅜	1,300
Illinois Central	98⅛	98	225
C., C. & Ind. Central	4⅞	4⅞	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	16½	16½	200
Han. & St. Joseph Pref	24½	24½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅜	18⅛	2,200
Panama	127⅝	127½	480
Western Union	68¼	67¼	45,010
Pacific Mail	18⅛	16⅝	31,425
Quicksilver	16⅞	16⅞	100
Iron Mountain	22	22	100
Union Mining	1½	1½	600
Kansas Pacific	11½	10	1,200
Total sales			123,830

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¼	126½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅛	121¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122	122⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	114½	115
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117¾	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	118¾	119
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	118¾	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121	121⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121	121⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122⅜	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122⅜	122¾
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅜	117⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	118	118½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117⅞	118
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅛	118½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $16,000 for interest and $10,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$36,722,000
Gold balances	1,269,002
Currency balances	1,496,986

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$64,695,693
Currency balances	3,309,137
Gold exchanges	6,763,643
Gold balances	597,892

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	34
Alabama 5s, '86	34
Alabama 8s, '86	34
Ark. 6s, Funded	35
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	10
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R.	10
Connecticut 6s	107
Georgia 6s	95
Georgia 7s, n. bds	104½
Georgia 7s, indorsed	102
Georgia 7s, G. bds	104
Kentucky 6s	102½
Louisiana 6s	45
Louisiana 6s, n. bds	45
La. 6s, n. F'g Debt	45
La. 7s, Penitentiary	45
La. 6s, Levee bonds	45
La. 8s, Levee bonds	40
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	45
La. 8s, of 1910	18
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102½
L. Bs., due '82 to '90 in	104½
F'g Bds., due '94-5	104½
H. & St. J., due 1876	101½
H. & St. J., due 1886	103
H. & St. J., due 1887	103
N. Y. Reg. B. L.	104½
N. Y. Coup. B. L.	104½
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
N. C. 6s, April & Oc.	17
N. C., N. C. R. J.&J.	60¾
N. C., N. C. R., A.&O.	60¾
N.C., N.C.R.c.o.J&J.	45
N.C., N.C.R.c.o.A&O	45
N. C. F'g. Act, 1866	10
N. C. F'g. Act, 1868	9½
N. C. new bds. J.&J.	9
N. C. new bds. A.&O.	8
N. C. Sp. tax, class 1	3
N. C. Sp. tax, class 2	2
N. C. Sp. tax, class 3	2
Ohio 6s, 18[illegible]	108
Ohio 6s, 1[illegible]	112
Rhode Island 6s	109
South Carolina 6s	35½
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	35½
S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	35½
S. C. F'g. Act, 1866	36
S. C. L. C. 1889, J.&J.	37
S. C. L.C.1889, A.&O.	37
S. C. 7s of 1888	36½
S. C. non-fund. bds	4
Tennessee 6s, old	42½
Tenn. 6s, new bds	40¾
Tenn. 6s, n.b., n. series	40¾
Texas 10s of 1876	99
Virginia 6s, old	35
Va. 6s, n. bds., 1866	34
Va. 6s, n. bds., 1867	34
Va. 6s, Con. bds	76
Va. 6s, ex. mat'd coup.	69
Va. 6s, con., 2d series	41¾
Va. 6s, deferred bds	8⅞
Dist. Col. 3-65s, 1924	69½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	115½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	107
B., H. & Erie 1st	22½
B., H. & Erie Guar	25½
B., C.R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	47
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	35¼
Ches. & O. 6s, ex c.	30
Chic. & Alton 1st	116
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st	101
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s	110¼
C., R.I. & Pac. 1st, 7s	109½
C. R. of N.J. 1st, new	112
C. R. of N.J. 1st Cons	108½
L. & W.B. Con. guar	94¾
Am. Dock & Imp. bs	101
M.&S.P. 2d, 7 3-10, P D	97¾
M.&S.P. 1st 7s, g. R. D.	100¼
M.& St.P. 1st, LaC.D.	102
M.& St.P. 1st, I.& M.D.	93½
M.& St.P. 1st, C.& M.	97½
M.& St.P. Cons. S.F.	88¼
C. & N. W. S. Fund	106¾
C. & N. W. Int. bs	105
C. & N. W. 1st	103½
C. & N. W. C. G. bs	92¾
C. & N. W. R. G. bs	92
C., C.C. & I. 1st, 7s, S.F.	111
Morris & Essex 1st	118
Morris & Essex 2d	110
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	106
Mor. & Es. 1st, C.G.	108⅜
Erie 1st, Ex.	114½
K. & W. P. 1st	85
Lake Shore Div. bds	102
L. S. Con. Coup. 1st	107¼
L. S. Con. Reg. 1st	104½
L. S. Con. Reg. 2d	99
Mar. & Cin. 1st	106½
M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	106
M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S.F.	110
N. J. So. 1st, 7s	23¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	105
N. Y. C. 6s, Real Es.	102
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub	102
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	120
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F. '85	112
Har. 1st, 7s, Coup	120
Har. 1st, 7s, Reg	120
North Mo. 1st	95
Ohio & M. C. S. F.	99¼
Ohio & Miss. Cons	98½
Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	74½
Cen. Pac. Gold bds	107¼
Western Pac. bds	99½
Un. Pac. 1st bds	105
U. P. Land G. 7s	100
U. P. Sink. Fund	91½
At. & Pac. Land G.	20
So. Pac. Bds. of Mo.	67½
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	92
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	117
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	109
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	102
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101¾
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	102½
Erie 4th, 7s, '86	100½
Long Dock Bonds	106½
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st, '77	91
Buff., N.Y.&E.L. bds	90
Han.&St.Jo. 8s, Conv.	75
C. Falls & Min. 1st	90
Mich. 7 ꝑ cent 2d	103½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	107½
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds	102½
C., P. & A. old bds	105
C., P. & A. new bds	103
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs	101½
Buf. & Erie new bs	103
Buf. & State L. 7s	105
C. & P. Cons. S. F.	110
C. & Pitts. 4th S. F.	104
Col., Chic. & I. 1st	59
St. L. & Iron M. 2d	76
Alton & T. H. 1st	107
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	91
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	73
B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	91
T. & W. 1st, St.L.Div.	65
Tol. & Wabash 2d	60
Tol. & W. Cons. Con.	40
Han. & Naples 1st	35
Gt. West. 1st, 1888	89
Gt. West. 2d, 1893	65
W. Un. bds., 1900, C.	102
W. Un. bds., 1900, R.	101

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange	114½
Central National	101½
City	300
Commerce	115
Corn Exchange	130
First National	200
Fourth National	92½
Fulton	154
German American	78
Imp. & Traders'	193
Manhattan	147
Market	113
Merchants'	118
Metropolitan	126
Nassau	103½
New-York	123
Ninth National	80
Oriental	170
Park	120⅛
Phenix	94
Republic	75
State of New-York	40
Union	148

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	104	...
City 6s, New	108⅛	108¼
United Companies of New-Jersey	138	138⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	57	57⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	46⅞	48
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	44	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅝	20¾
Northern Central Railroad	36½	37
Lehigh Navigation	49⅝	49¾
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104¾	105¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 6, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Lead, pigs	290
Bees-wax, pks	6	Spirits Turp., bbls	51
Cotton, bales	1,750	Resin, bbls	122
Dried Fruit, pks	51	Oil-cake, pks	909
Eggs, bbls	2,687	Pork, pks	312
Flour, bbls	9,320	Beef, pks	248
Wheat, bushels	29,400	Cut-meats, pks	1,761
Corn, bushels	7,062	Grease, pks	5
Oats, bushels	52,350	Lard, pks	1,086
Malt, bushels	13,763	Stearine, pks	337
Grass-seed, bags	41	Butter, pks	3,481
Flax-seed, bags	12	Cheese, pks	2,525
Beans, bbls	203	Tallow, pks	65
Peas, bushels	17,400	Dressed Hogs, No.	9
Corn-meal, bbls	293	Pecans, pks	34
Corn-meal, bags	1,151	Rice, pks	359
Oat-meal, bbls	90	Skins, bales	19
Hemp, bales	30	Starch, bxs	4,775
Hops, bales	94	Tea, half chests	103
Hides, No.	2,732	Tobacco, hhds	231
Hides, bales	13	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	391
Leather, sides	6,430	Whisky, bbls	728

COFFEE—Rio has been in demand at firm prices, with sales reported here of 2,036 bags by the Hugo on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 128,699 bags; at the outports, 82,136 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 74,100 bags, (of which 46,700 bags for New-York.)....Other kinds have been in fair request at full rates, with recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus; 6,815 mats Java, 4,541 bags Laguayra, 7,046 bags Macassar, 1,050 bags Maracaibo, 639 bags Ceylon, 390 bags Savanilla, 323 bags Porto Rico, and 100 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within our range....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 25,887 bags and 186,822 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ꝑ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16c.@20c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¾c.@18½c.; do., job lots, ordinary to choice, 16½c.@20c.; Java invoices, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@17½c.; Macassar, 18½c.@20c.; Ceylon, 17½c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@18½c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—A limited trade has been reported for early delivery, with prices quoted firm....Ordinary quoted at 9 13-16c.; Low Middling at 12 9-16c.@13 1-16c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13 9-16c. ꝑ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 796 bales, (of which 280 bales were on last evening,) including 376 bales for export, 387 bales to spinners, and 33 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, business has been fairly active, with values showing an improvement, Liverpool reports having been more favorable....Sales have been reported since our last of 25,900 bales, (of which 4,600 bales were on last evening and 21,300 bales to-day,) with 2,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 13 15-32c.; May, 13 21-32c.; June, 13 29-32c.; July, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; August, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; September, 14c.@14 1-16c.; October, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; November, 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; December, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c. ꝑ ℔., showing an advance of ⅛c.@3-16c. ꝑ ℔., closing barely steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,750 bales, and at the shipping ports were 4,442 bales, against 8,472 bales same time last week; and thus far this week 45,628 bales, against 47,619 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,804,263 bales, against 3,215,533 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 36,945 bales; to the Continent, 12,702 bales; stock in New-York, 182,740 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 622,355 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Low Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Low Mid.	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling	13⅜	13½	13 9-16	13 9-16
Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Mid.	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Middling Fair	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Fair	15½	15⅝	15¾	15¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Low Middling	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 1-16	Middling	12 7-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been moderately active at generally unchanged quotations. The main inquiry has been for low grade stock, which has been offered with reserve. Shipping Extras, in lines, (for the English markets,) City Mill Extras, (for the West Indies,) and Minnesota Extras in fair request, Superfine and No. 2 moderately sought after. Most other kinds quiet....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,450 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 50@$6, chiefly unsound Extras at $5@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3@$3 75, mainly at $3 25@$3 50; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 50 for fair to good, and $4 70 for choice; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 65, chiefly at $5 30@$5 45; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50; mainly at $5 75@$6 for the West Indies, and $5 10@$5 25 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 7,700 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for at former rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 85 for inferior to choice Superfine; $5 10@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 35@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour steady, on a fair inquiry....We quote at from $4 15@$4 65 for poor to very good Fine, and $4 85@$5 20 for good to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 95@$5 20 for good to very choice Superfine....More demand has been noted for Corn-meal at essentially unaltered prices, chiefly for the better qualities....We quote at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western, $3@$3 15 for Yellow Jersey, $2 90@$3 15 for Pennsylvania, and $3 30@$3 35 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 1,270 bbls., in lots, within our range, of which were 500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 35, delivered....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 10@$1 40 for ordinary to choice, ꝑ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in comparatively good demand, mainly for shipment, at somewhat steadier prices. Winter Wheat has been in light request at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels, including prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 35c., with best No. 1 Minnesota do., afloat, quoted at $1 38c. bid, and $1 40 asked; prime No. 2 Minnesota Spring, in store, at $1 28; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, of fresh receipt, at $1 28; No. 2 do., Fall inspection, in store, at $1 27, (with this price bid and $1 28 asked at the close;) Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 17; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, at $1 15@$1 17, (the latter an extreme,) chiefly $1 16; ungraded Spring, at $1 10@$1 31, (the latter rate for very choice Minnesota,) mainly Milwaukee, at $1 11@$1 14; Red Western, fair to choice, at $1 25@$1 35; and prime Canada Club, in bond, at $1 32 ꝑ bushel....No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, (certificate,) seller May, offering at $1 28, but no definite bids reported....Corn has been again quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, and offered very sparingly, checking operations, though a rather better inquiry was noted, partly for shipment. The dealings were mainly in other than New-York inspected stock, which latter was very scarce....Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 69c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 69c. for ungraded Mixed Western; 69c. for Steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 69c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 69c.@69½c. (nominally) for Yellow Western; 67½c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, from cars and dock; 69¾c. for old Mixed Western, in store, for export; 69c.@70c. for White Jersey, ꝑ bushel....And for forward delivery, trade has been slow, the firmness of sellers operating against a free movement....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, quoted at the close at 66c. bid, and 66½c. asked; do., May, seller's option, 65c. asked....Sales have been reported of 5,000 bushels New-York Mixed Western, seller April, at 66¼c. ꝑ bushel....Rye and Peas held above the views of buyers, and without further movements of importance....Barley very quiet and much depressed, with sale reported of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1, showing a further decline....Malt and Buckwheat nominally unchanged....Oats have been quoted about steady, but trade has been limited, buyers purchasing almost exclusively to meet urgent wants. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels, at 48¼c. for New-York No. 1; 46c.@46½c., mostly at 46½c., for New-York No. 2; 43c. for New-York rejected; 45c. for about fair No. 2 Chicago, in store, (5,000 bushels;) 46c.@51c. for poor to prime White Western and State, car lots; 55½c. for very choice White State, (for seed purposes;) 42½c.@46½c. for very poor to good Mixed State, car lots....Feed has been in limited demand within the range of from $16 50@$22 as extremes, the latter for choice Rye Feed ꝑ ton....Hay and Straw essentially as last quoted. Included in the sales of shipping Hay were 1,000 bales for Havana....Clover-seed has been selling moderately for home use at 16¾c.@17c. for prime to choice State and Western....Timothy-seed quiet at $2 65@$2 75....Of rough Flax, last sale from cars reported at $1 60 ꝑ 56 ℔....Of Calcutta Linseed, 10,000 bags sold at $1 82½, gold, 90 days' credit, showing a decline....Other Seeds as last quoted.

HEMP—Dull; quotations as before; 150 bales Sisal sold on private terms.

HIDES—Quiet to-day; prices weak. Sales, 1,000 Dry Matamoras, 600 Matamoras Kips, and 409 Mexican on private terms.

MILK—Sales of Milk were made at the depots to-day at $1 50@$1 75 ꝑ 40-quart can. The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply for the month of April, is 3½c.@4c. ꝑ quart.

MOLASSES—Desirable invoices of foreign new crop have been in good request, with Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 33c. for 50 test. Sales reported of 672 hhds. and 62 tcs. Cuba Muscovado at 30c., flat; and 582 hhds. do. at 33c. for 50 test....Jobbing trade fair at previous figures....Of New-Orleans, 90 bbls. reported sold at 45c.@60c.; and at auction, 200 bbls. at 44½c.@55c....Syrups essentially unaltered....Stock of Molasses in first hands estimated at 7,059 hhds. Cuba, 362 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,110 hhds. English Islands; also, 6,500 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered with reserve and quoted firm, but has been quiet....We quote within the range of $1 80@$1 87½ for Strained to good Strained; $1 90@$2 37½ for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1; $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ꝑ 280 ℔. Sales reported of 250 bbls. good Strained at $1 85, and 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$4 50 ꝑ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive at former rates, varying from $2@$2 25 ꝑ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ꝑ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 40½c. ꝑ gallon, checking transactions.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive and rather easier in price; quoted for early delivery barely steady at 8¾c., in bulk, and 11⅝c., in shipping order....Refined has been in limited demand and quoted at the close for early delivery at 14⅞c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@20½c....Naphtha, 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 14½c.@14⅝c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14½c.@14⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Trade in this line has been comparatively tame, and values on Mess Pork and Lard quoted weaker, under less favorable Western reports....Mess Pork has been inactive at drooping prices....Sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 15@$23 25....And for forward delivery, Western Mess has been very dull, with April option quoted nominally at $23 05@$23 10; May, $23 10; June, $23 20@$23 25; July, $23 35@$23 45, and August at $23 55@$23 60, without transactions....Of Prime Mess, 38 bbls. Western sold at $21 50...Of Extra Prime, small lots, uninspected, sold at $13 50 ꝑ bbl....Dressed Hogs in rather better demand; City quoted at 10½c.@10¾c., and Pigs at 10⅞c....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats in fair request at steady rates. Sales reported of 65,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12⅝c.@13½c.; 20 bxs. Bellies, 14 ℔., at 12¾c.; 250 bxs. Long-cut Hams at 13c.@13½c.; 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 15 ℔., at 12⅜c.; 200 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8¾c.; 20 bbls. Pigs' Tongues at $17, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon steady as last quoted, but without further dealings of moment reported....Western Steam Lard has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery at a shade lower prices, closing weak....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. prime, to refiners, at $4 15....Western Kettle quoted at $14 20@$14 25. Sales, 50 tcs. Country (without brand) at $14 15....And for forward delivery business has shown less activity, with values closing in favor of buyers....Western Steam, April option, closed at $14 10; May, $14 17½@$14 20; June, $14 30@$14 32½; July, $14 40@$14 42½, and August, $14 52½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 250 tcs., April option, at $14 10; 4,000 tcs., May option, at $14 20@$14 22½; 2,500 tcs., June, at $14 32½@$14 37½....City Steam and Kettle Lard in moderate demand; quoted at $14@$14 12½; sales, 180 tcs. No. 1 City quoted at $13@$13 12½....Refined Lard very quiet; quoted for the Continent at $14 25; South America, $14 75, and the West Indies at $13 75....Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. for the Continent on private terms....Beef has been in fair demand at former prices....We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50 for old, and $13@$13 50 for new Extra Mess, and $10 50 for old and $12 50 for new Plain Mess: $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet ꝑ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $30@$31 50; Philadelphia do., $30....Beef Hams have been in light demand at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do., and $22@$23 for Southern. Sales 47 bbls. Southern at $22 50@$23....Butter and Cheese continue in demand within the previous range....Fresh Eggs in more demand and quoted firmer within the range of 15½c.@17½c....Tallow fairly active, with sales reported of 160,000 ℔. prime, in lots, at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ꝑ ℔....Stearine steady, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 15½c. Sales 20,000 ℔. choice City, in hhds., at 15½c....The inquiry for domestic Rice has been moderately active, and prices have been quoted firm. We quote good ordinary to choice Carolina at $5 75@$7 25; Louisiana at $4 75@$6....East India has been in demand at unchanged figures....We quote Rangoon at $6@$6 25, currency, and $2 50@$2 62½, gold in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $3 87½@$4 12½, gold, in bond, ꝑ 100 ℔. Stock of Rangoon estimated at 5,000 bags....There has been a free movement in Georgia Peeled Peaches; about 400 bbls. have changed hands on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand at steady prices....We quote on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good refining. Sales, 1,575 hhds. and 100 bxs. refining Cubas at 7½c.@7¾c., and 50 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c., and (rumored) a cargo of Martinique on private terms....The receipts here since April 1 have been 5,748 hhds., 677 bxs., and 888 bags; sales, (to this morning,) 2,962 hhds....Stock in first hands here to-day estimated at 46,692 hhds., 23,050 bxs., and 154,232 bags, (and 3,041 hhds. Melado,) against 67,125 hhds., 38,460 bxs., and 128,674 bags, (also 3,873 hhds. Melado,) April 8, 1875....Refined Sugars in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; Cut Loaf at 10⅞c.; Hard Loaf at 14c.; Soft White 9¼c.@9¾c., and do. Yellow at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. ꝑ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quite moderately sought after within the previous range; sales, 800 half-chests Oolong on private terms....And by auction, 1,038 half-chests choice Moyune at 19c.@60½c.; 500 half-chests choice uncolored Japan at 31c.@37c.; 119 half-chests Congou at 18½c.@41c.; and 512 bxs. Pingsuey at 25c.@54c. ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Very dull to-day; quoted at $1 12 bid, and $1 13 asked....Of Alcohol a small lot sold at $2 12½, free, per wine gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in berth freights have been limited, since our last, with rates quoted essentially unaltered. Grain room for early use offered less freely, at the current quotation. The chartering movement has been light, and rates have been quoted weak. Vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades are in most demand....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 20 tons Oxide Zinc at 25s. ꝑ ton; and by steam, 200 bales Cotton at ¼d. ꝑ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 4½d. ꝑ standard bushel; 1,300 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (the latter rate for Cheese,) ꝑ ton; also, a British ship, 1,132 tons, with Wheat, from Portland, Oregon, reported at 65s. And by steam from the West (of through freight,) 3,100 pks. Lard and Bacon at 50c., via Philadelphia, Portland, and Boston, ꝑ 100 ℔....For Glasgow, by steam (reported as of recent shipment,) 1,200 bbls. Flour, 500 Mowers and Reapers, and 6,000 Staves on private terms....For the Clyde, direct, a British bark, 922 tons, with White Pine, from Newburg, reported at £1,500, net....For Hull, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, (to complete cargo,) on private terms, quoted at 6d., bid, and up to 7d., asked; and 50 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ꝑ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Residuum, reported at 4s. 4½d. ꝑ bbl....For Cork and orders a bark, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ꝑ bbl....For Havre, by steam 4,000 bushels Grain, at equal to 16½c. ꝑ bushel and 30 tons measurement goods at $8....For Dunkirk, a British bark, 610 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ꝑ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 750 tcs. Lard, part reported at 37s. 6d. ꝑ ton; also a German ship, 1,183 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. ꝑ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 250 tons Provisions, on private terms, and (of recent shipments) 800 pks. Machinery, and 2,400 bxs. Extract Logwood also on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 190 hhds. Tobacco on private terms....For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 565 tons, with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ꝑ bbl....For Cadiz, an American bark, 540 tons, hence, with about 4,000 cases Petroleum at 24c. ꝑ case, and Staves at $28 for light Pipe; and a British brig, 450 tons, hence, with Petroleum, (in cases,) Staves, &c., reported on the same basis....For Genoa, an American brig, 293 tons, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 25c. ꝑ case.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, April 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,003 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 9,061 head, or 533 cars, of which 376 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 482 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 51 cars more, and 480 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day, the fresh arrivals being through consignments and shipped out; about 5 cars of common stock, odds and ends, remain unsold; the only sales made since our last report were 5 cars Missouri Steers, averaging 1,318 ℔., at $5 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,800 head, against 9,400 head for the same time last week, and 8,000 head for the same week last year; the market was slow, but few offering; demand light; only 400 head were disposed of; the balance of the receipts were through consignments. Prices are unchanged. Sales of 150 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 91 ℔., at $6 60; 250 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 116 ℔., at $7 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 10,000 head, against 12,300 head for the same time last week, and 7,800 head for the same week last year; the market was slow; sales of 3 cars York-weight Hogs at $8 20@$8 35 for medium to fair quality, and 1 car good heavy Hogs at $8 85; about 4 cars light stock and Yorkers remain unsold; light stock Pigs not wanted; the best offer for best quality was $8.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; market active, prices steady and firmer; sales range from $3 to $5 75; sales of Stags to Stockers at $3@$4; good Steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 ℔., at $4@$4 90; extra, $5 75; shipments, 4,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market dull and irregular; prices a shade lower; light Hogs, $8@$8 25, chiefly at $8 15; packing, $8@$8 35; shipping, $8 15@$8 40; Philadelphias, $8 75@$9; shipments, 3,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; market active; common to choice Sheep, $4 87½@$7 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher; opened weak and lower; closed firm at outside prices; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 00¼, spot; sales at $1 03¾@$1 05, May: closed at $1 04¾, May; $1 05⅛@$1 05¾, June; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 88½c.; Rejected, 78c. Corn generally lower, but some sales rather higher; No. 2 at 46c., spot; 45⅜c.@48½c., May; 47⅞c., June; High Mixed New, 45c.; Rejected, 41c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32¼c., spot; 33½c., May; Rye dull and nominal at 64½c.@65c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; 58c.@58½c., spot; 59c., May. Pork generally unchanged, but some sales generally lower; $22 25@$22 30, spot; $22 37½@$22 40, May; $22 62½, June. Lard dull, tending downward; $13 65, spot; $13 75@$13 77½, May; $13 92½@$13 95, June. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels; Barley, 4,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels; Barley, 4,600 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat lower at $1 04⅝, May; $1 05½, June. Corn steady. Oats firm at 32¼c., April; 33⅞c., May. Pork lower at $22 15@$22 20, cash; $22 30, May. Lard easier at $13 62½@$13 65, cash; $13 75, May.

BUFFALO, April 6.—Receipts—Flour, 6,400 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 43,500 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive. Barley quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels Canada at $1; 500 bushels do. at 90c. Seeds quiet at $10 for medium Clover; $10 50 for large do. Pork dull at $23 25. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 11 for city made.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Flour steady with a fair demand. Wheat opened weak and a shade lower, closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 13½; hard, $1 22; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 03¼; May, $1 07¼; June, $1 08; No. 3 Milwaukee, 93½c. Corn steady; No. 2, fresh, 48c. Oats less firm; No. 2, fresh, 33c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 86c.@86½c.; No. 3 Spring, fresh, 53½c.@54c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 at 69c. bid; 70c. asked. Provisions irregular; Mess Pork and Lard easier, but unsettled. Bulk Meats firm and in good demand. Receipts—Flour, 3,900 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat—Best grades firmer; some sales higher; low qualities declined; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 49½@$1 50 bid, cash; $1 49 bid, April; No. 2 do., $1 38, cash; No. 4 do., $1 03½@$1 04½. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 45c.@45½c., cash; 45⅛c.@45¼c., April; 44¾c.@45c., May and June. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 33½c.@34c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 65c. bid. Barley steady, unchanged. Whisky firm, fair demand; $1 08 bid. Pork dull; jobbing, $23. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats dull, unchanged. Bacon inactive and lower; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. and 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c., May; Short Clear Middles, 13¼c., June. Live Hogs quiet, unchanged. Cattle quiet and weak, tending downward, but prices are unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 47,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats; 3,000 bushels Rye; 1,000 bushels Barley; 2,000 head Hogs; 1,600 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat quiet at $1 15@$1 30. Corn steady at 50c.@51c. Oats steady at 37c.@43c. Rye quiet at 73c.@75c. Barley quiet, unchanged. Pork dull at $22 75@$23. Lard steady; Steam, 13¾c., cash; 14c., June; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c., cash; 12¼c., buyer May; 12¾c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon quiet, unchanged. Live Hogs easier; common to good, Light, $7 25@$8 20; medium Heavy, $8 35@$8 50; receipts, 850 head; shipments, 249 head. Whisky firm; fair demand at $1 06. Butter quiet and weak, nominally unchanged. Freights unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 6.—Molasses dull; sales of good prime at 48c.; common reboiled, 34c.; prime do., 37½c.@40c. Oats—good supply; demand moderate; Galena, 45c. Hay—No sales; quoted at $13@$14 for ordinary; prime to choice, $16@$22. Corn-meal stronger; sales at $2 50. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Bacon—Only jobbing trade; Shoulders 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky—Sales of choice Western rectified at $1 11; Louisiana $1 10. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 52 for bank. Gold, 113¼.

OSWEGO, April 6.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White Winter, $8 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 45; Extra do., $1 55, in round lots; for car lots, 2c.@3c. higher. Corn unchanged; New, 65c; Old, 67c. Barley nominally lower; No. 1 Canada offered at $1 02. Corn-meal, $26 for Bolted, $25 for Unbolted, ꝑ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20@$21 ꝑ ton. Lake receipts—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 25,100 bushels.

GALVESTON, April 6.—Cotton nominal, nothing doing; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 539 bales; exports, coastwise, 126 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 37,299 bales.

MOBILE, April 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling 12½c.; Low Middling, 11½c; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 89 bales; gross, 93 bales; exports, coastwise, 131 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 44,337 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 6.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 554 bales; sales, 47 bales; stock, 27,170 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 6—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at 3 ꝑ cent. Consols, 94 13-16 for money and 94 15-16 for the account. United States bonds, 1865s, old, 106¼; 1867s, 109; new 5s, 106¾. Erie Railway shares, 17⅞.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £457,000 during the past week. Consols, 94 11-16 for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 17¾.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 45¼ ꝑ cent., is now 45½ ꝑ cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £103,000.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount for three-months' bills in the open market is 2⅜ ꝑ cent., which is ⅝ ꝑ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

FRANKFORT, April 6.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101⅞.

PARIS, April 6—4 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,204,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 67f. 25c. Exchange on London, 25f. 25½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 11-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 13,400 bales, of which 12,000 bales are American. Futures steady; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 7-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March, (per sail,) at 6 7-16d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6⅜d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6½d.; do., do., July and August delivery, at 6 9-16d. Tallow, 41s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,600 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures strong; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March, (per sail,) at 6½d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6⅜d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 7-16d.; also, sales of the same at 6½d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 9-16d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, at 6 11-16d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11¾d.@12d. ꝑ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 3d. ꝑ cwt.

LONDON, April 6—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ꝑ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 3d.@24s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 22s. 9d.@23s. ꝑ cwt.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimenta. classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.

H. COHN, }
A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., opens its Spring term April 10; a few vacancies for boarding pupils, who may remain during the Summer months if desired.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. Apply to GEORGE FILLOW, at Wilton, Conn., or to H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, New-York.

STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED. Confidence guaranteed; abundant reference. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, No. 103 Waverley place.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL supplies schools and families with teachers, tutors, or governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, 67 W. 35th st. Hours, 12 to 4.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit; the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner; in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions; I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably, by credit endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.

J. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, AUCTIONEER.

Handsome Household Furniture,
OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
at Auction,
CLARKSON & CHANDLER

will sell AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., entire contents of house No. 16 West 51st st., consisting of black walnut and rosewood parlor suits, in brocatel and velvet; elegantly carved rosewood and black walnut etageres, marqueterie centre tables, Steinway rosewood piano; black walnut and oak dining-room tables and chairs, black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus and armoires, book-case, spring and hair mattresses, feather pillows, lounges, in rep; gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, body Brussels and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at offices of

CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
No. 1 Pine st., and No. 956 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the preferred stock of this company, of $7 per share, has been declared out of the net earnings of 1874, and a further dividend of $7 per share out of the net earnings of 1875, said dividends to be paid on the 10th day of April next, in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d day of March, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 10th day of April next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

ONE HUNDREDTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1876. }

A dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst. By order

ALBERT BOGERT, Jr., Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOWN OF GAINSville due July 1, 1875, and Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. STURGES, PETER D. STURGES, and THOMAS T. STURGES, Jr., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of James S. Sturges, Peter D. Sturges, and Thomas T. Sturges, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. MOWE, LEWIS H. COLE, and EDWARD A. BENSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 3d April, 1876.

ap7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO AHLBORN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Otto Ahlborn, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BARTHOLF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Abraham Bartholf, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS VAN DYKE and WILLIAM W. DOWNS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE A. OLNEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. PORTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Assignees of the estate of George S. Porter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876.

WILLIAM C. KIMBALL,
No. 177 Broadway, New-York City.
SIMON J. AHERN,
ap7-law3wF.* No. 38 Pine st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN M. BANIGAN and THOMAS MULROY, bankrupts.—John M. Banigan, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

mh24-law3wF W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of March, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE FLOYD, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
mh24-law3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway.

At an election held on 22d March, 1876, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year;

Alfred Douglas,
George W. Savage,
Montagnie Ward,
Eliot C. Cowdin,
Nathaniel P. Bailey,
John L. Hasbrouck,
James English,
Benjamin G. Clarke,
William Armstrong,
Charles Denison,
George B. English,
Francis Leland,
William R. Foster,
A. L. Sayre,
Alexander Stobo,
Isaac Huylar,
Samuel S. Sands,
Elijah Alliger,
George F. Codington,
Theodore B. Woolsey,
Daniel O. Archer,
John De Ruyter,
William H. Lee,
Frederick H. Way,
William S. Opdyke,
Daniel C. Blodgett,
Lemuel Smith,
William G. Smith,
Alexander M. Ross,
Charles H. Leland,
James M. Bailey,
C. H. Lilienthal,
Edward Dodd,
George W. Todd,
John B. Snook,
James L. Stewart,
Francis P. Furnald,
John S. Foster,
N. W. Hunt,
Howard R. Martin.

And at a meeting of the board on 3d of April, 1876, George W. Savage, Esq., was elected President for the ensuing year. JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876. Poll open from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

A. S. FRISSELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,
BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

By the terms of an agreement made in August, 1875, between this company and a majority of its bondholders and stockholders, it was provided that the bonds and past-due coupons of certain issues should be surrendered, and that new bonds, preferred stock, and land scrip should be issued and accepted as payment thereof, and that said bonds and coupons are to be deposited subject to the order of the undersigned Trustees, to be held by them solely for the purpose of carrying said agreement into effect according to its terms; the deposit to be made either in the Associatie Cassa in Amsterdam, Holland, or in the Union Bank of London, in England, or in the United States Trust Company in New-York.

The bonds to be surrendered are those known as bonds of the Main Line $3,000,000 mortgage of 1864, the Main Line $6,000,000 mortgage of 1868, the $1,200,000 Branch Line mortgage of 1862, and the outstanding $1,131,000 of the $2,800,000 Branch Line mortgage of October, 1865, and the outstanding $1,000,000 bonds of the mortgage of 1870, together with all past due coupons.

The aggregate amount of the outstanding bonds of the various issues above named is about $11,500,000, of which more than $9,000,000 have already been deposited in pursuance of said agreement, and all holders of any of said bonds who desire to participate in the advantages of said agreement are required to deposit their bonds and the past-due coupons thereon, as above provided, within thirty days from this date.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

GEO. S. COE, }
JOHN S. BARNES, }
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, } Trustees.
J. CARP, }
J. C. DE VRIES, }

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL, }
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., }
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876. }

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

FRANKLIN FIRE INS. CO.
OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK.

Cash capital, $200,000.

Offices, No. 348 Broadway, New-York Life Insurance Building, corner of Leonard st.

DIRECTORS.

JACOB CAMPBELL,
ELISHA BROOKS,
CHARLES E. FLEMING,
RUSSELL H. HOADLEY,
EDWARD HOTCHKISS,
HENRY SIDENBERG,
WILLIAM D. RYDER,
JOHN L. DANIELS,
FREDERICK HAZELTON,
H. O. HOTCHKISS,
SAMUEL HAWK,
JOSEPH S. LOWERY,
JOHN B. SNOOK,
GEORGE A. LEAVITT,
JOHN NESBIT,
WM. H. BEADLESTON,
ZIMRI WEST,
FREDERICK S. MYERS,
OLIN G. WALBRIDGE,
AARON S. ROBBINS,
S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
EDWIN G. FRELIGH,
JOSEPH H. DIDIER,
WILLIAM PHELPS,
AUGUST POTTIER,
WILLIAM W. WATSON,
HENRY L. HOTCHKISS,
HENRY J. ROBINSON,
CHARLES H. MEIGS,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,

OFFICERS.

EDWARD HOTCHKISS, President,
JACOB CAMPBELL, Vice President,
ROBT. M. G. DODGE, Secretary.

WE OFFER

$50,000
CHOICE ILLINOIS COUNTY
TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Interest and principal payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

Entire debt	$100,000
Value of property	9,000,000

These bonds are extra desirable.

We have also $100,000 other good, safe, and profitable bonds, issued by municipalities, at fair rates. For further information address

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL,
RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON }
CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 NEW ST.,
WILL BUY

New-Orleans City Bonds.
Mobile City Bonds.
Memphis City Bonds and Coupons.
Louisiana Levee Bonds.
New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Greenville and Columbia Guaranteed Bonds.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.

Bonds Nos. 9, 13, 104, 143, 169, 170, 171, 182, 226, 269, 293, 305, 323, 350, 362, 371, 379, 454, 480, 483 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1876, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1876.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN, }
WILLIAM TRACY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM B. ALLISON. }

TO ACTUAL INVESTORS ONLY.

A FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE on improved dwelling property in NEW-YORK CITY, also one on BROOKLYN PROPERTY of same character, for sale by

E. B. NEWBURN, No. 50 Broad st.

SEVEN PER CENT.
CITY WATER BONDS
IN NEW-YORK STATE
for sale at par and interest by
E. B. NEWBURN, No. 50 Broad st.

UNITED STATES 5-20 NEW BONDS OF $1,000 each, Nos. 49,474 and 49,475, and No. 23,077, of 1867, for $1,000; also Consolidated Mortgage Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Bond No. 233, for $1,000.—The holder of either of the above-mentioned bonds will please advise with E. NEW, No. 81 Nassau st., attorney, or WM. PORTER, Jr., Administrator estate of Newman Leopold, No. 271 Pearl st., N. Y.

Jackson County, Missouri, 7s.,

IN BEHALF OF KAW TOWNSHIP.
For sale by S. H. TOBEY & CO.,
No. 4 Broad st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—$7,000 AT SIX PER CENT INTEREST, for five years, on first mortgage on first-class City house and lot worth over twice the amount. No bonus paid, and reasonable sum only allowed for expenses. Bona fide parties may apply to M. M. BUDLONG, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 51.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—Several amounts. HOLLISTER & MARIE, 4 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE—$10,000 LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S NEW SINKING FUND BONDS of 1882, by W. B. WADSWORTH, No. 14 Wall st., Room No. 3.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, New-York or Brooklyn. Henry M. Tate, 34 Pine st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
May 1, 1876 to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections Nos. 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ.:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, 50 cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the First, Second, and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York, liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 83 Cedar st., and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES, May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.—The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections Nos. 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, 3,239, require every person engaged in any business avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year, beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876. The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, 50 cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15
Pedlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties in the 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th, and 16th Wards.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to MAX WEBER, Collector of Internal Revenue at No. 395 Canal st., and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and without further notice.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1876.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand two hundred (1,200) cords of oak, and nine hundred (900) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand (8,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1877. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, }
JAMES M. HALSTED, }
CHARLES PLACE, } Committee on Supplies.
DAVID WETMORE, }
HENRY P. WEST, }

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 17th day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School-house No. 37, on 87th st., near 4th av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
JOHN L. TONNELE,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated, New-York, April 2, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 17th day of April next, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of an outside iron stairway at Colored Grammar School No. 2, on South 5th av., near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

ALBERT KLAMROTH,
WILLIAM DOWD,
HENRY P. WEST,
DAVID WETMORE,
ERNEST CAYLUS,
Committee on Colored Schools.

Dated New-York, March 30, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its consequences. E Grillon, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris Depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

PISTOL PRICE LIST, FULL AND ILLUSTRATED. See this week's TURF, FIELD AND FARM.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. Edward Arnott, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Miss Marie Gordon.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CHICKERING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mr. Richard Hoffman, and the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

TAMMANY HALL.—BILLIARD MATCH between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphe.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Yesterday's evidence confirms the impression that C. S. BELL is a very shallow rascal, whose fabrications had not even the merit of being ingeniously put together. In Gen. BABCOCK'S friends, BRADLEY and LUCKEY, he seems to have met men whose astuteness was but little superior to his own, and who had as few moral scruples as himself about the means to be employed to defeat a common enemy. In this case, the enemy was the prosecuting officers of the Government, and both BRADLEY and LUCKEY admit that they maintained confidential relations with BELL after he had proposed to steal certain papers affecting the case of Gen. BABCOCK which were in the District Attorney's office at St. Louis. They deny, however, that they ever closed with BELL'S offer to make away with this evidence, though their admitted retention of the services of such an agent reduces their testimony to pretty much the same level as his own. Gen. BABCOCK was quite ready to make use of BELL, though he does not appear to have been so fully informed of his character as his friends were. The Attorney General has conclusively disposed of that portion of BELL'S testimony which related to him, and the President had no more responsibility for this man's employment than is involved in the careless recommendation which, as in many previous instances, enabled an unprincipled adventurer to trade upon his easy good nature.

The Greenback Convention at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, proved to be a dreary farce. A score of visionary fanatics met in the Mayor's office, and after ventilating the usual inflation platitudes, adjourned to meet at Cincinnati in time to make an attempt to mold the action of the Democratic Convention. The Greenback Party will probably find little occasion to try the effect of outside influences on the Democratic Convention of Ohio. Unless all signs misgive, there will be enough of the inflation leaven in that body to leaven the whole lump. The inflationists in Ohio and elsewhere will get all the recognition they can possibly desire, if they will only await the combined result of the wisdom of the Democratic Party at St. Louis.

There is an utter silence among the leading Democratic papers on the subject of Mr. DANA'S rejection by the Senate. The Democratic Senators solidly voted against confirmation. They hastened to sustain what is acknowledged to be one of the worst cases of Butlerism. As a rule, Democrats have agreed that BUTLER represents all that is bad in the party to which he belongs. But they have permitted themselves to be used by this "bad man," as they call him, to gratify one of his own personal and selfish revenges. It is not possible that the Democratic Senators defeated DANA'S confirmation, as has been suggested, because they were unwilling that the Administration should have the credit of making a good appointment. That would presume the existence of the most shortsighted partisan malignity, and would certainly not be a defensible ground of opposition. On the whole, silence is discretion.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will be put in a ridiculously false position should it accede to Mr. SCHENCK'S request, and enter upon a general investigation of "the history, progress, ownership, and sale" of the Emma Mine. These are all matters of much importance to the luckless original shareholders in that concern, and the parties involved in the transaction will have ample opportunities for setting themselves right in law courts on both sides of the Atlantic. A pretty piece of business it would be if a Congressional committee dealt in advance with what is already the subject of legal proceedings here and in London, and on a necessarily imperfect statement of facts pronounced a judgment which only the courts can properly render. Of course, Mr. SCHENCK, with his chivalrous notions of diplomatic decorum, will return to London to testify there, and Messrs. PARK & Co. will have a chance of producing all their testimony before a Judge and jurors in New-York. However these phases of the case may end, the House committee can have no more to do with them than with the business affairs of any other mining corporation. The purpose with which it started, and the only purpose it can legitimately have in view, is to ascertain whether Mr. SCHENCK'S connection with the enterprise and his speculation in its stock were in keeping with his position as a Minister of the United States in a foreign country. Were they creditable or the reverse? To this inquiry Mr. SCHENCK has supplied the data for a dispassionate answer. Mr. LYON is not worth fighting about. The most damaging witness against the ex-Minister to St. James' is Mr. SCHENCK himself.

Notwithstanding the delay in the extradition of WINSLOW, the United States Government proposes to make formal demand for the return of GRAY, who swindled New-York bankers out of $600,000 by a series of forgeries in 1869. This man has been "wanted" for many years, and was finally arrested in London last week. It is not known whether he would be tried for any other offense than that which must be charged in the demand for his extradition. But his case, like that of WINSLOW, will belong wholly to the State courts. The United States authorities cannot promise, for New-York, that GRAY shall be put on trial for forgery only, though it is expected that the English Government will make the demand. For all intents and purposes, then, our extradition treaty with Great Britain has been abrogated by act of Parliament. The attempt to remedy what is thought a defect in the treaty of 1842, by an English local law, has suspended the operations of that instrument.

THE RETURN OF THE WANDERERS.

It hardly needed the formal proceedings of the Liberal Republican General Committee to announce to the people that the political organization founded on the principles of the Cincinnati platform of 1872 had ceased to find any valid apology for its further existence. The truth is that all that was vital and, in the best sense, aggressive in the Liberal movement of four years ago, was crushed out when the Reformers abandoned some of their most cherished principles for the sake of a compromise platform, and saw their deepest convictions sacrificed on the choice of a compromise candidate. The men who had rebelled against the dictation of the caucus and the intrigues of the professional politicians went to Cincinnati only to find that King Caucus was there before them, and that the political wire-pullers had captured their organization almost before it had begun to exist. What tearful and more or less melodious complaints were wrung by this discovery from the true apostles of the new politics is matter of history. It has formed the subject of a good deal of mirth in the past, and may provoke a kindly smile, not unmixed with sympathetic regret, in the future. The real leaders of the movement lacked the courage of their convictions, else they would have repudiated the truck and dicker of Cincinnati as energetically as they did the political trading which had formed the excuse for their revolt. To have taken refuge in "the dissidence of dissent" and the protestantism of protesting politics would have been a nobler attitude than the half-hearted adhesion which most of them gave to the candidature of HORACE GREELEY.

The people were wiser than the men who went to Cincinnati and were ashamed to confess that they had fallen into bad company, and had been betrayed into the approval of evil counsels. It were as reasonable to have looked for grapes from thorns as for administrative reform from a cabal of bankrupt politicians, and good government as the issue of a bargain in which principle was thrown to the winds. We have no desire to keep alive animosities whose ashes should long since have been swept away, and still less to keep sincere and honest men out of the party to which they rightfully belong. But when the rump of the Liberal Party claims credit for having compelled the tardy recognition of principles which the Republican organization seemed to have forgotten, it is time to remind the people that the base surrender at Cincinnati, and the still baser bargain at Baltimore have done more than all other influences combined to delay the triumph of the very reforms which the authors of the Liberal movement professed to have at heart. There were many men who worked for GREELEY in 1872 whose character and convictions are entitled to the highest respect, but the campaign as a whole, was a sordid scramble for the spoils of office by a set of politicians whose contempt for principle and consistency disgusted and alarmed the honest majority of the American people. The attempt to purge our politics had only landed those who made it deeper in the mire of venal intrigue; the effort to rid the dominant party of men who were deemed unworthy of its traditions and its future had only served to make them appear respectable in comparison with those who aspired to succeed them.

If the Liberal Republican cause had been weaker at Cincinnati it would have been stronger to-day. The men of principle and conviction would have survived defeat with their honor untarnished and their influence secure of the steady growth which springs from honest belief. As it happened, the Liberals came out of the campaign of 1872 with very few valid claims to popular confidence or respect. No one felt this more keenly than those who had joined the movement from an honest faith in its purity, and most of whom have returned to their original party alliances, convinced that if the cause of reform cannot be successfully promoted within the lines of existing organizations, it must, in the nature of things, be a hopeless one. Others are but awaiting the opportunity of a platform and a candidate in sympathy with the best impulses of the Republican Party to heartily join in support of both. The jobbers and traffickers of the party have for the most part found their natural affiliations among the Democrats.

They are only blind leaders who talk of "a union of Liberals and Independents" as "the demand of the moment." A new third-party movement at the present time would simply leave the professional politicians of both parties masters of the field. It is the organization of honesty and independence within the party which will compel recognition from the so-called "managers"—not the protests of any body, however respectable, which is not strong enough to run a candidate by itself, and can only secure attention by making a more or less disreputable bargain with the weaker of the two chief combatants. How honorably and effectively the intelligent and progressive sentiment of the Republican Party can make itself felt under the least favorable circumstances, has been fairly illustrated at the Syracuse Convention. The Liberal Republicans expressed, last night, hearty admiration for the work of the minority on that occasion. That work was but the beginning of a movement which grows every week in breadth and organized force. Instead of hanging on the rear of such a movement, clamoring for the credit of having first shown the way, the Liberals would do well to fall into its ranks as the best of their old associates have already done. Political self-seeking will never be rooted out by those who squabble over the question of who was first in the field of reform. The purification of our politics is to be accomplished by men who value truth and honesty for their own sake, and not for the personal rewards they bring.

THE SILVER BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has amended the House bill relating to silver coin by striking out the third section, and providing in place of it a section directing the coinage of a new silver dollar of 412.8 grains of standard silver, to be a legal tender to the amount of twenty dollars in any one payment, except for Customs and for interest on the public debt. These coins may be exchanged by the Treasury for an equal amount of United States notes to be retired, and also at their face value for silver bullion at a price to be fixed by the Director of the Mint.

If there is any good reason for adding such a law as this to the statutes of the United States, we are unable to imagine it. It would be vastly better to go back to the double standard at once than to take this half-step in that direction. The old silver dollar, which was a legal tender from 1853 to 1873, weighed 412½ grains. It was never used to pay debts with, for the excellent reason that during all that period it was of greater value than the gold dollar. The silver dollar which it is now proposed to issue, weighs only three-tenths of a grain more than the dollar of 1853, but is seven and two-tenths grains lighter than the trade dollar, which is now at a discount of six or seven per cent. when exchanged for gold coin. It is not proposed to make the new dollar a legal tender for all debts, public and private, including Customs and interest on United States bonds, as the old dollar was down to 1873. What reason, then, is there for calling it into existence at all?

Senators and Representatives in Congress ought to understand that they are not at liberty to demonetize silver one day and make it a legal-tender on another, after it has fallen ten or fifteen per cent. below its former value. Such legislation as that proposed is not honest. The passage of a law like that which the Senate Committee has reported would injure our reputation for fair dealing in every part of the world. Fully recognizing the fact that they are token coins, and nothing more, we have supported the law of 1875, which provides for substituting silver dimes, quarters, and halves for the fractional currency. Beyond that we have not gone and shall not go. There is not the shadow of a reason for increasing beyond five dollars the sum for which silver is a legal tender. Nor is there any reason for creating a new silver dollar, making it legal tender for twenty dollars, and thereby establishing another species of money in a nation that is already cursed with too many sorts of circulating medium of uncertain value.

The Finance Committee of the Senate ought to know that the moral effect of the proposed substitution of silver change for fractional notes is spoiled already by a suspicion, which is very prevalent among the intelligent classes of the community, that the measure is nothing but a job for the benefit of the owners of silver mines. To pass the bill which the committee has now agreed on will ripen that suspicion into full conviction. The obligation of the United States Government with respect to its greenbacks is to *pay* them; not to make them equal to 412.8 grains of silver, but to 25.8 grains of gold. The two things just now are very different. The Constitution, Supreme Court, and moral sense of the community to the contrary notwithstanding, the United States Congress has the power to plead bankruptcy, and settle with its creditors for ninety cents on a dollar. But Congress cannot alter the fact that the Government is fully able to pay all its debts to the last cent, the complete satisfaction of every creditor, and the full tenor of its promises, and that any mediæval coinage operation will be for us plain swindling. For three years we have been idle spectators of the fall in the value of silver. We cannot now step in and make that depreciated metal a medium of payment for promissory notes which call for gold dollars, and nothing less. It would be both dishonorable and dishonest.

HOW TO STOP A LEAK.

When the Senate adjourned yesterday, debate on the Postal bill had not been concluded, and several amendments were pending. One, offered by Senator HARVEY, was simply to put back all third-class matter to the old rate. Two others were designed to exclude some kinds of merchandise from the third class, and to create a fourth class of mail matter for goods and merchandise and all articles not otherwise provided for by the bill. Several Senators expressed the opinion that it was not wise to put a high rate of postage on third-class matter, and the general drift of the debate showed a disinclination to indorse the proposition that the Post Office Department should pay its own expenses. But when the Senators took up the theme of the annual deficiency in the postal service, many of them, unconsciously perhaps, exaggerated the figures as they talked; and they seemed to be of the opinion that this was all chargeable to the transient printed matter which is sent through the mails. It appears utterly impossible for these legislators to see that anything is an expensive burden to the postal service but the newspapers, periodicals, and other printed material which constitute third-class matter. On this egregious error the whole question is made to hinge.

So far as the transportation of third-class mail matter is concerned, Senator WINDOM, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes, says that a careful inquiry shows that the railroad companies carry this material at a cost of thirty-nine cents a mile for each car. Reckoning the rate of postage at one cent an ounce, this ought to leave a fair profit to the Government, to be allowed for the deficiency on more expensive routes. Nevertheless, we are continually told that the Government sustains a loss on the mere expense of its transportation. And in his reports the Postmaster General judiciously divides this loss between the second and third classes, without showing any data on which his calculations are based. The total cost of transporting mail matter of all kinds it set down at $32,126,414 58, and the receipts at $25,213,865 84; this leaves a deficiency of $6,912,548 74, which must be accounted for somehow. It is accordingly distributed in this fashion: After allowing a profit of $4,212,390 70, which is claimed to be made on letters, or first-class matter, a loss of $6,993,023 91 is charged to the account of newspapers and periodicals sent to subscribers from publication offices—second class matter—and a loss of $4,113,915 53 is charged against transient printed matter and other material embraced in the third class.

This is pure guess-work. The Postmaster General does not pretend that it is anything else. It is disingenuous for Senators to accept these figures as official statistics and to base any arguments upon them. It is unfair to argue that newspaper publishers demand what practically amounts to a subsidy when they demur to any proposition to raise the rates on second and third class matter, *because* these classes are carried at a loss. The injustice of this line of argument consists in charging these two classes of mail matter with all the deficiencies of the postal service. Nothing is said about the expense of carrying the country newspapers, the enormous weight of postal cards and envelopes sent to offices all over the country, and the three hundred tons of public documents sent out last year. What is the mysterious reason that in all this legislative clamor about making the postal service self-sustaining, not one word is said of the annual loss on the sale of printed envelopes and postal cards? Envelopes are sold at nominal prices. The printing on what is called return envelopes is done free of cost to the buyer, and the Government loses three-quarters of a cent on every postal card it sells, and the transportation of these articles to points of distribution annually costs the Government nearly three million dollars. Yet it is urged that printed matter is responsible for the costliness of the service!

The fact is that the Post Office Department is constantly enlarging the postal facilities of the country. There are now about thirty thousand post offices in the country, manned by a force of forty thousand persons. The transportation of mails in thinly-settled districts, where the service has been greatly extended, is an additional expense. It will take years to make these slender routes anything but a dead loss. Added to this, a considerable bulk of merchandise has been allowed in the mails, to the further enhancement of the cost of carriage. Recent revelations have shown that the losses to the Government by a fraudulent system of bidding have been another cause of deficiency in the annual balance-sheet. And because two of the three classes of mail matter transported pay less than the first class, it is proposed to charge all deficiencies over to them. If the postal service is to be made self-sustaining, according to this new view of the Government monopoly, it cannot be done by increasing rates of postage. The Postmaster General admits that doubling the rates last year caused a falling off in receipts. The first remedy to be applied is to make merchandise pay express rates. Then the postal cards, wrappers, and envelopes should pay cost. They are conveniences, but newspapers and periodicals are necessaries of civilized life.

SMITING THE HEATHEN.

It is undoubtedly true that mobs are inexcusable, and that riots are not to be tolerated in any civilized community. And yet it sometimes happens that the law is unable or unwilling to suppress some public and gigantic evil. In such case mob violence becomes the only alternative of degrading submission, and to this alternative a courageous and high-spirited people will usually resort. It is evident that this is the true explanation of the threatened popular rising against the Chinese in California, and however much we may deprecate unlawful massacres perpetrated by unauthorized rioters, it cannot be denied that the conduct of the Chinese has provoked and invited public hostility.

When the earliest Chinese immigrants arrived in California they were not regarded with any serious dislike. On the contrary, much innocent amusement was derived from them by that frank, free, and manly class of the American population locally known as the "hoodlums." To drag a Chinaman backward by his cue was considered a wholesome and enlivening sport, and children too young to be trusted with revolvers were taught to cultivate accuracy of aim by throwing stones at the timid heathen. At that period the Chinese were too few in number to compete in any way with resident Christians, especially as they were allowed to search for gold only in claims which had been previously worked out and abandoned. This happy state of things was, however, of brief duration. The Chinese immigration increased with alarming rapidity, and it is now estimated that in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco there are fully twenty thousand so-called souls.

That these alleged men—even in California there are Americans who unblushingly assert that the Chinaman is a man—should incur the hostility of the "hoodlums," was inevitable. Their want of manliness and morality is simply disgusting. The Chinaman is not only always willing to work, but he does his work with mean-spirited thoroughness, and for wages which a "hoodlum" would refuse with loathing and contempt. He has no conception of the manly joy of intoxicating himself on bad whisky and of engaging in spirited "difficulties" with his friends or with casual strangers. Though he may have resided for several years in a Christian country, the Chinaman is seldom able to swear with fluency or originality. It is true that in his own quarter of the city he gambles with other Chinamen for preposterously small stakes, and it is not impossible that he blasphemes in his own intricate language, and in a feeble, heathenish way. It is nevertheless undeniable that he lacks the courage or the ability to practice those virtues in public, and right-minded men cannot do otherwise than despise those who are manly and chivalrous only in private.

There are other and, if possible, worse vices to which the Chinamen are notoriously addicted. They wash themselves and wear clean clothing. This loathsome practice naturally renders them hideous in the sight of the "hoodlum," and it is not surprising that it is generally regarded as a direct insult to Democratic voters. Equally heinous is the frugality practiced by these depraved heathen. The Chinese actually save money out of their meagre earnings; and while they affect to scorn the free lunches provided by beneficent liquor-sellers, it is currently reported that they dine on carefully-fattened puppies, and even prefer that unnatural diet to the wholesome flesh of the still-fed hog.

It will hardly be credited by persons unfamiliar with Californian law that there is not a single statute which prohibits the revolting pagan practices above described. Not only is this true, but certain Californian courts have deliberately decided that if an American citizen playfully shoots a casual Chinaman, or if an American small boy fractures a Chinese skull with a paving-stone, the injured Chinaman can cause the arrest, and in rare instances the punishment, of the aggressor. The law, so far from declaring the Chinaman to be *feræ naturæ*, and thus placing him on the same plane with the umbrella, as an object which can be stolen or smashed without fear of punishment, shamelessly proceeds upon the absurd assumption that he is a man, and has thus certain natural and inalienable rights. It is, therefore, worse than idle to appeal to the law to suppress the Chinaman; and it follows that either the "hoodlum" must submit to the degrading presence of thousands of industrious pagans, who corrupt his moral nature by the open parade of their heathenish vices, or he must rise above the law, and cure the Chinese ulcer with knife and pistol.

The latter is the course which he is apparently resolved to take, and though we may not approve of rioting in the abstract, it cannot be denied that an industrious, orderly, and frugal heathen is a sight adapted to goad the average "hoodlum" to frenzy. San Francisco has evidently made up its mind that the time has come when the resident Chinamen must be taught that this is a free and Christian country, where they and their pagan vices cannot be tolerated. The massacre of the Chinese can be easily accomplished, and as China has no fleet with which to bombard San Francisco, in imitation of the American and European custom of exacting satisfaction for the murder of a drunken sailor by a brutal mob of bloodthirsty Chinese, the "hoodlums" need have no fear of punishment. Of course, the municipal authorities of the city will nominally object to the threatened riot, but inasmuch as the Chinese have no votes, while every "hoodlum" polls at least a score, no very vigorous interference with the popular will need be apprehended.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gen. Hedrick is reported to have said that although he tendered his resignation several months ago, to take effect April 1, he now will not resign, but fight it through.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Missouri has issued a call for a State Convention, to meet at Jefferson City on the 31st of May, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

The Nashville *American* heads its account of the meeting of the Colored Men's National Convention "The Restive Race." Perhaps it means restless, and in either case probably it is unjust.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* indorses a suggestion that Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., be placed at the head of the Massachusetts delegation to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

The town meetings in Warren County on Tuesday resulted in the election of five Republican Supervisors and six Democrats, a Republican gain of one, the board last year having been composed of seven Democrats and five Republicans.

Many of the Democratic editors in Indiana have held a meeting and agreed to advocate the nomination of Congressman Holman for Governor, without committing themselves to any fight against the nominee of the convention whoever he may be.

The Democrats in Connecticut are proclaiming how dreadful a thing it is that the Republicans have deprived the country of the services of Mr. David A. Wells in Congress. Suppose they elect him to the Senate. They have the power, unless there has been secret bargaining.

Hon. John P. Strother announces his willingness to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri, in deference to the wishes of friends, although until recently it has been his purpose to pursue in the future the quiet walks of private life, in the unobstructed enjoyment of the pleasures of home.

Ex-Gov. Letcher has refused an appropriation made by the Legislature of Virginia to pay the expenses of his illness and removal. The Petersburg *Index* thinks the refusal was eminently right and proper, as the appropriation itself was one of the strangest acts of which, in our day and generation, any legislative body has been guilty.

The official call for the Oregon Republican State Convention appeals to the people to select as delegates men "who are not only true themselves in the broadest sense of that term but men of discernment, men who can and will choose wisely for the people in defiance of 'rings' and cliques."

The Virginia Republican Association in Washington has taken upon itself to elect nine delegates to the State Convention, instructing them to request, in behalf of the association, at least one representative upon the State Central Committee, and such other consideration as the convention may deem it prudent and wise to bestow.

The dispute between the *Constitutionalist* and the *Chronicle*, of Augusta, Ga., as to which is the better Democratic paper, is getting warm, and the latter has reached the point where it can say: "As to Mr. James R. Randall's vaporings about 'bullies' and 'chips,' we care nothing for them. We treat them with the contempt which they deserve. We have not sought a personal issue with him or any one else. We shall certainly not decline one, and if he thinks to the contrary he may be given ample opportunity to discover his mistake."

OBITUARY.

STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK.

Stephen D. Van Schaick, the Surrogate of this County, died early on Wednesday evening at Savannah, where he had gone in hopes of recuperating his failing health, and his death, though not entirely unexpected, will be deeply regretted among a wide circle of friends. Mr. Van Schaick was born in New-York City, but for many years made his home in Albany, where he received his education. At an early age he began the study of law with Marcus T. Reynolds, at the time one of the foremost members of the Bar in Albany, and afterward became a member of the firm, under the name of Reynolds, Van Schaick & Olcott. Afterward, about the year 1852, he removed to this City, and associated himself with Judge Greene C. Bronson, under the firm name of Van Schaick & Bronson, and his professional business became a very large one. Upon the election of Robert C. Hutchings, in recognition of his ability as a lawyer, Mr. Van Schaick was appointed Chief Clerk, which position he held during the entire term, and by his uniform courtesy made himself a general favorite, while his methodical business habits made his services invaluable. Last Fall Mr. Van Shaick received the Republican nomination for Surrogate, and was elected by a large majority. He accepted the nomination with much hesitancy, and it was only through the continued persuasion of his friends that he was prevailed upon to run for the position, seemingly not desiring to push himself into public office, and his election appeared a surprise to himself. He entered upon the duties of the office on Jan. 1 last, and immediately introduced many reforms that met with general approval. For years previous he had devoted his whole time and attention to the duties of the office, and, if possible, even more so after his election as Surrogate. His health failing him, by advice of his physician he went South. But the relief was too late, for though he seemed at first to improve under the change, consumption was too firmly rooted, and, combined with malarial fever, soon dispelled all hopes of recovery. Mr. Van Schaick was about fifty-four years of age, and came of an old Knickerbocker family. It is no idle compliment to his memory to say that his death will be regretted generally by the New-York Bar, by whom he was appreciated for kindness of manner beyond that of ordinary men, and for his perfect knowledge of the duties of his office. He was quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, kind and gentlemanly in his intercourse with all. He leaves a widow and three children—two sons and a daughter. His remains are expected to arrive in this City Sunday afternoon by the steamer General Barnes, and the funeral will take place Monday morning from the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment in the Rural Cemetery at that place.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Bishop John Jones, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, died at the Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, at 12 o'clock Wednesday night, aged eighty. His funeral will take place to-day.

Daniel Low, an old and esteemed citizen of Staten Island, after a sickness of ten days' duration, died at his residence, at New-Brighton, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New-York forty years ago, but retired from active life in 1837. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The British Legation at Rome and the Italian Legation in London have been raised to the rank of Embassies.

The Belgian Minister of Public Works has given out an order for fifty locomotives on the express condition that no foreign materials are to be used in the construction of the engines.

Notwithstanding the general depression in trade the British revenue still increases. It is estimated that there will be a surplus of some £1,500,000 at the close of the present financial year.

Large orders have been received in England for steel rails for foreign railroads, and works which have been closed during several months are about to be put into operation again in consequence.

Tablets of white marble have lately been placed in the halls of the College of France on which is engraved the chronological list of the professors of that establishment since its foundation until the present day.

Musical "Bees" have now been established in England, and prizes awarded to the best amateur piano players and singers at sight. Questions upon musical topics are also included, and the plan is said to be highly successful.

It is known that for some years the Queen has regarded the present English Premier with especial favor, and now the report is given out that she has presented Mr. Disraeli with her portrait painted in oil by a German artist.

Gold mining has been recommenced at Colar, in Mysore, by a company. The mines, which are at an altitude of 3,800 feet above the sea, were formerly worked by several Sovereigns, the last being Tippoo Sahib and Hyder Ali.

It is said that about the beginning of May the Shah of Persia intends to go to Meshed, where he will take command of an army in order to begin war against Turcomans. During his absence Persia will be governed by his eldest son, Valiat-Mirza.

During the tempest of the 12th of March, from 25,000 to 30,000 trees were blown down in the forest of Compiegne. As, on an average, each one yields five cubic metres of wood, the total represents 150,000 stères, or a value of 3,000,000 francs.

A Sub-Lieutenant of Chasseurs attached to the Austrian Ministry of War has sold military documents, according to some, of great importance, according to others, worthless forgeries, to a Russian attaché for 12,000 florins. An official investigation has been ordered.

The number of cases of snake-bite reported in the lower provinces of India and in Assam during the years 1873-4 was 4,292, of which 3,565 were fatal. Nearly one-half of the cases occurred during sleep, and the proportion of women bitten was greater than of men.

The French National Library has just been enriched with a very complete collection of the coins and medals of the Revolution. The Marquis de Turgot made the present, which consists of nearly 1,600 pieces, and which he has spent fifteen years in acquiring. Several of them are very rare, and some are said to be unique.

The *Stamboul*, a paper published at Constantinople, treating in its summary of the week of the affair of Gen. Belknap, added, very innocently: "This affair should be studied in connection with that of Gen. Schenck *and the woman Emma Mine, (et de la femme Emma Mine,)* in which case also a post has been disposed of for," &c.

A gentleman in Paris paid a visit the other day to a lady, in whose parlor he saw a portrait of a lovely woman of, say, five and twenty. Upon the entrance of the lady her visitor asked her if the picture was a family portrait, and was told that it represented her deceased daughter. "Has it been long since you lost her?" asked the gentleman. "Alas, sir!" replied the lady, "she died just after her birth, and I had a portrait painted to represent her as she would have appeared if she had lived until now."

BABCOCK AND BELL.

THE EX-DETECTIVE'S STORY DENIED

A STATEMENT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT—MR. BRADLEY'S CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR—HIS CONTRADICTION OF BELL'S TESTIMONY—COL. LUCKEY'S EVIDENCE—GEN. BABCOCK TELLS HIS SIDE OF THE STORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The announcement that Attorney General Pierrepont, Gen. Babcock, and Mr. Luckey would be examined to-day by Mr. Clymer's committee drew a large crowd to the committee-room. Babcock, Luckey, and Bradley, one of Babcock's St. Louis counsel, were instructed yesterday to be in attendance to-day at 10:30. All of them were prompt in attendance, but were kept waiting until 12:30 before they were called, the examination of three post traders from Texas occupying the interval. At 12 o'clock Attorney General Pierrepont appeared, and his examination was proceeded with at once. The Attorney General, Bradley, Luckey, and Babcock were called in connection with the testimony given last week by Detective Bell. These witnesses contradicted several statements made by Bell. The Attorney General denied that he ever informed Bell that he had prepared his instructions, or that he admitted to Bell that he reconsidered his purpose to appoint him because of information obtained from Secretary Bristow. Bradley and Luckey denied that any arrangement was made by them with Bell for the removal and destruction of papers then in the possession of District Attorney Dyer. Bradley made with Bell whatever arrangement was made in connection with Babcock's case. Bradley being the attorney of Babcock, Luckey referred all propositions to that gentleman. Bradley admits that he arranged with Bell to report to him anything he might hear at Dyer's office, and that Bell did so report, but Babcock knew nothing of his dealings with Bell. Babcock denied that he told Bell he must obtain all the papers in Dyer's office; that a portion of them would be worse than none. He did not send him to New-York, nor did he know for what purpose he went there. Babcock produced two notes from Bell, sent through the District Telegraph office, soliciting $40, that he might go to New-York on important business, to which Babcock sent no answer. Many details of Bell's testimony were disproved by the testimony to-day, but the material fact is left standing that he was employed to a certain extent by Bradley, and that he obtained about one hundred dollars from Babcock for making a report of his observations about St. Louis and the office of District Attorney Dyer. Babcock's statement that Officer Benson, of the Treasury Department, told him, before Bell gave his testimony last week, that he said he had a statement, for making which before the Judiciary Committee he expected to obtain $3,000, is somewhat damaging to Bell. Benson will be called to tell what he knows about this.

MR. PIERREPONT'S TESTIMONY.

Following is the testimony of Attorney General Pierrepont: Bell called on the Attorney General last December; he handed me a card from the President, upon which was written something like this: "The bearer wishes to get employment; I think he might render valuable service;" he then said to me that the President wanted me to employ him in secret service, and to give him as high wages as I ever gave in that service; the manner in which he said this had so much the air of command that it led me to ask him what he had done; he replied that he had been in the Army as a scout; I told him I would see the President and asked him to call again; I asked the President the next day what he knew about this man; the President said he had known him, and known of him, in the Army during the war, as a scout and detective, or both; that he understood he had rendered good service, and now wanted to get a position in the secret service; that was all that was said; Bell called the next day, and asked if I was going to employ him; I asked him what experience he had had in the secret service; he said he had been employed by Mr. Dyer at St. Louis, and that he had been the cause of obtaining information for Dyer which no other man could have done; that he had means of getting letters written by Joyce, and that Dyer had already employed him out there; I said, "Does Dyer wish me to employ you?" he said "Yes;" I said, "If you have been out there why have you left?" he said probably Dyer had not means to employ him, but if I would employ him Dyer would be glad; I said, "If Dyer wishes you employed, and will so telegraph me, I will employ you;" he said Dyer would undoubtedly do so, and left; the next day he came in again and produced a paper purporting to be a telegram from himself to Dyer in about these words: "The Attorney General will employ me to aid you if you will so request;" I did not see him for several days afterward; meanwhile I made inquiries about him, and learned that he had been dismissed from the Post Office Department, and when he next returned I told him the result of my inquiries had not been satisfactory, and not hearing from Dyer informed him I would not need his services; he then went, and I have not seen him since.

The Attorney General in reply to a question stated that he did not tell Bell a high official had come to his house, and had no recollection of the conversation testified to by Bell about Bell pointing to the Treasury Department, and asking if he had made inquiries of Secretary Bristow; if such a conversation had occurred he would have recollected it; neither Babcock nor Luckey ever spoke to him about Bell. Mr. Danford read from Bell's testimony his report of the last interview, in which Bell reported that the Attorney General said he had his instructions made out, but in consequence of a conversation with a high official he could not appoint him, which the Attorney General pronounced wholly imaginary.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. C. BRADLEY.

A. C. Bradley was next sworn and examined. He said: I reside in this city; have been practicing law here for nine years; know C. S. Bell; first met him in the City of St. Louis, somewhere between the 25th and the 29th of November; am very confident it was between Thanksgiving Day and the 29th of November; first heard of Bell through Col. Levi P. Luckey; the occasion of my presence in St. Louis was this, and I can make the statement without any breach of the relation between attorney and client, as I am authorized to do so by Gen. Babcock: I think about the 18th day of November Gen. Babcock told me that he had received a telegram from St. Louis, calling upon him to come there at once, as his name had been used in the McDonald case, and it was thought that his presence there was necessary; Gen. Babcock asked me to go there as his counsel, his name having been used in the papers in connection with the Whisky trials, to ascertain for him all that I could in relation to the matter, and if it was necessary, to send for him; I saw him again just before I left for the train, for, perhaps, half an hour, and in that time all the instructions that I received were given; I went to St. Louis, and remained there a few days; in the meantime I met Col. Luckey, whose acquaintance I had never made prior to that time; about Thanksgiving Day I was informed by Col. Luckey that he had met Bell, who had been, I will not say engaged—I do not know exactly what relation he had had to Col. Avery's matter—but he had been employed to go to Ohio, and to procure copies of the Hoge dispatches, it being asserted by him that these dispatches were a very important element in Avery's case; he stated to me that this man said, as near as I can recollect it, that he had the run of the District Attorney's office; that he knew of everything that was occurring there; that he could put his hands upon the papers that were there, and that either he offered to go there and to steal the papers relating to Gen. Babcock's matter and bring them away for reference and copy, or else his proposition was to go there and remove those papers for the purpose of destroying them; Mr. Luckey said to me that the man's proposition was so astounding that he was not disposed to put any faith in him, or trust him to any extent at all; he said that his services in the Army, as he understood, had been valuable, and we, upon our consultation, rather decided that we would not put any faith in the man whatever; subsequently he returned from Ohio and brought copies of the Hoge dispatches, and at that time Luckey asked me to come to his room and listen to Bell's conversation, so that we would be able to judge somewhat of his basis by his conversation, his bearing, and his appearance; I went to his room that evening; this man came, and at first he declined to have anything to say in my presence; Col. Luckey told him that unless he talked in my presence he need not talk at all, so he concluded to unburden, and he did so; I could not pretend to rehash the story he gave, but I made a memorandum of some of the important facts; his statements were always wandering, and I always thought he drew a great deal upon his imagination; in the first place, he said that he was not employed by Col. Dyer, but that he was "solid" with Dyer, and had the run of the District Attorney's office because he was there in St. Louis working up a fraud upon the Government, perpetrated by the Gas Company of St. Louis, involving a large loss; that that was his business there; he said he was a friend of the President; that he desired to serve him; that he believed there was an infernal conspiracy there to drag the President down, to strike him through Gen. Babcock, and that he had had opportunities, not only by overhearing what had been said in the District Attorney's office, but also by his opportunities of seeing documentary evidence; he also claimed knowing the fact that the District Attorney and his assistants, with several of the press of the City of St. Louis, and Secretary Bristow at the head of the movement, were conspiring to secure the indictment and conviction of Gen. Babcock as a measure to superinduce the downfall of the President; he said that, during the McDonald trial Secretary Bristow wrote to the District Attorney demanding that the "Washington papers" be put in, (meaning the papers relating to Gen. Babcock,) and manifesting his anger that it had not been done; but upon the conviction of McDonald, Secretary Bristow, the Attorney General, and Bluford Wilson all telegraphed their congratulations to Col. Dyer, and Secretary Bristow said that he now saw that his [Dyer's] course was a wise one; he also said that Mr. Henderson and Col. Dyer were at loggerheads; that Mr. Henderson supposed that his term of service would end after the McDonald case, or with this case any way, and he proposed to do as much execution as he could during the time that he was engaged there, and he desired to put in all matters relating to Gen. Babcock's case in the McDonald trial, for the purpose of injuring the President, (that was the inference; I do not know that this man told me that,) and Mr. Dyer said he had a head to lose, and he did not care to have them go in there, and, besides, that he thought they had better be taken gradually, and that this thing had better be prolonged from month to month, until the time for the Presidential election, when it would tell better in the conventions, and, he said, that for that reason Henderson and Dyer were not on very good terms; he stated that he overheard Col. Dyer saying, I think it was upon the conviction of McDonald, "First Babcock, then U. S. Grant;" and then, "How will this set on their bowels?" that was after the Babcock telegrams had been put in evidence; and he also told me that Mr. Henderson had said, "I will see U. S. Grant in —— before I will do anything to help him;" he also told me that he had overheard Mr. Chapman say to District Attorney Dyer that they proposed to make changes in all the District Attorneyships throughout the whisky country; "When we get these changes made and new men in, we can run the thing to suit ourselves."

This all occurred nearly a month prior to the indictment of Gen. Babcock; there was no case made against Babcock, and my desire was to ascertain as much as possible what their purposes were in reference to him, and to ascertain, if I could, what evidence they had, if any, against him, so that when this man made this statement to—and he made it to me in different forms repeatedly after that time upon various occasions, when I met him—it seemed to me that perhaps there was a good deal of truth in what he said, and it seemed to be verified to some extent by the editorials that I saw in the local press, some of which he stated he knew had been written in the District Attorney's office; either that he had seen the editorials themselves or knew the handwriting, I have forgotten which; judging from his statement that there was a conspiracy not only against Gen. Babcock, but also against Gen. Grant, I concluded that I would get as much information from him as I could; I thought that was perfectly legitimate, and I think so still; in his testimony he said that I engaged him to go to the District Attorney's office to abstract papers and bring them to the Lindell Hotel for the purpose of destroying them; the only statement in that which is correct is that I occupied room No. 165, which he has mentioned as the room where they were to be destroyed; I never authorized him or anyone else to do that, or anything of its nature; I did ask him to obtain for me, as far as possible, such information as he could as to the nature of the evidence that they pretended to have against my client, and I authorized him, if he could do so, to make such copies of papers as he could; with that end in view, I also asked him, when I left St. Louis, if he was unable to procure copies of papers which I requested he would send to me if he obtained them, to give me the substance of the matter as far as possible; so far as Col. Luckey is concerned, from the very first he expressed his distrust of the man, and so far as this man's connection with Gen. Babcock's interest or with me, as attorney for Gen. Babcock, is concerned, so far as my own knowledge extends, Col. Luckey never had anything to do with him; he acted, as I heard him state to Bell, simply in the interest of the President; being his Private Secretary, he considered it his duty, upon a report being made that this conspiracy did exist there, to listen to it, and to report it to the President, and I believe that Col. Luckey's connection with the matter ended there; he told me that, so far as Gen. Babcock's matter was concerned, I could do as I pleased about it; Gen. Babcock never said a word to me about employing a detective in St. Louis; he never authorized me to go to the District Attorney's office or to look into his papers, or to do anything that was illegal or improper in any way whatever; he asserted to me his entire innocence of that conspiracy which has been charged against him, and of which he has been acquitted, and he has never admitted to me in any way, shape, or form, by insinuation or otherwise, anything that could be distorted into any admission that he was other than innocent; after my return to Washington some days subsequently, I have forgotten how long, I received a letter from C. S. Bell, I think four pages of letter paper closely written, profuse and diffuse, as he usually is in his style; at the conclusion of this letter, perhaps in a postscript, he asked me to return it to him, as, he says, "God knows there are too many papers in existence now;" I did return his letter to him, but I made a very careful copy, which I hoped to have this morning, and which I am prepared to swear to as being a true copy.

The Chairman asked Mr. Bell for the letter.

Mr. Bell—It is not here; I have seen the copy; I am willing to admit it; every word is attached to that affidavit that I made.

Mr. Bradley—No, Sir; it is not attached to the affidavit.

Mr. Bell—All right.

Mr. Bradley—I expected to have a copy here this morning, and when it does come I desire to put it in evidence; I may be incorrect in minor details, but, according to my recollection, the main facts stated in that letter were these: That the District Attorney had been using before the Grand Jury in order to secure the indictment of Gen. Babcock, forged letters and papers.

Mr. Bell—You will not find that in the affidavit.

Mr. Bradley—Well, I don't want to be interrupted by you. Mr. Bradley, continuing—And that Assistant District Attorney Bliss, I think it was, had admitted to him that these forged letters and papers had been used before the Grand Jury, and that they were very much excited on the subject in the District Attorney's office, and were afraid it would be brought to light. He also stated that Col. Dyer had been endeavoring to procure letters from Joyce, who was then in the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, and had sent some female relative of Joyce, I don't remember who, to the Penitentiary, in order to secure those letters, whatever they were, and, I think, added that he could communicate a great deal more that was very valuable and would be very beneficial, but he could not trust it to the mail; he said also that he was in good employ there, and he could not afford to leave unless he had something to depend upon; Gen. Babcock was at that time, I believe, in Chicago; I wrote just enough to bring the man here, as I thought, without going to any extent which would involve me or any one else in any difficulty; this is my letter, which I acknowledge:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1875.

C. S. Bell:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours, received to-day, is herewith returned. I am authorized to request you to come on immediately, and to say that you will be cared for here.

A. C. BRADLEY.

I will also state that after writing this letter Bell came here, but I had nothing further to do with him after that time, except that he repeatedly came into my office to borrow money; I paid him in St. Louis, on one occasion, $10; he stated that his family were dependent upon him; that he had his own bread to earn, and he professed then and at all times to be rendering important and valuable services; he said he only wanted a small sum, and I gave him $10; then, just before I left, when I requested him to obtain as much information as he could for me, I paid him $50; that is all that has been paid him: Gen. Babcock knew nothing whatever about the man until after my return, so far as I knew; he never authorized me to employ him; he was running his own business then; he said he was working up this thing, and I merely paid him for whatever supposed information he furnished me; I don't believe, now, that he knew anything to communicate, and I believe that the facts that he did communicate were totally unreliable, and of no use to any one but himself.

COL. LUCKEY'S EXAMINATION.

Col. Luckey was next examined. His testimony was substantially the same as that given by Bradley.

WHAT BABCOCK SAYS.

Gen. Babcock was then called, and testified as follows: I remember to have heard of Bell as a scout and spy during the war; the next I heard of him was from Mr. Luckey, when he returned from St. Louis; he told me of the various rumors and statements as to a conspiracy there against me, and against the President, and said he had received a good deal of information from Bell, and that Bradley would get more from him, and would give me particulars; this was early in December; when Bradley returned he made a short verbal report, and said that Bell had promised to make a written report; I then left for Chicago to attend the military court, and when I returned, about the 23d of December, Luckey told me Bell was here, and that I should see him and ascertain what information he had; I told him to send Bell to my office, on Pennsylvania avenue, and Bell came there and made a long statement about this conspiracy in St. Louis; I told him that an oral statement of that kind was of no use for me, and asked him to put it in writing. He then called my attention to the fact that he was poor, and that he had come on at considerable expense, in order, as he gave me to understand, to be of some service to me; said they were pressing him for his hotel bills, and I told him that if he would put his statement in writing, so that I could use it if necessary, I would give him some money; he made out a written statement, and I gave him $25; when my counsel came here, I told Mr. Storrs of these stories, and suggested that Bell's statement ought to be in the form of an affidavit, and that he was the one to see Bell, and that I ought not to see him except in his presence; he said that was right; after that I saw Bell not more than once or twice, except in the presence of my counsel; when Bell came again I proposed that he should make this affidavit, and he expressed his willingness to do so, and that more than anything else convinced me that there was truth in his statements; after some delay he brought the affidavit, duly executed; on every occasion when he called he spoke of his poverty, and I paid him in all about one hundred dollars—just about enough, as I calculated, to reimburse him for the expense he had been at in trying to serve me in this matter; he used to come to my house late at night, and, as he said, by circuitous routes, in order to avoid the detectives of the Treasury Department; one of his stories was that the Solicitor of the Treasury wished to appoint him as a special agent of that department, to go and get evidence against me; afterward he told me he was going to New-York to get some information, and if he got anything valuable to me he would let me know; later he wrote me a note that he was going to New-York by the first train, and asking for $40; I was not at home and no answer was sent; I would not have answered if I had been at home; soon after he wrote a similar note, asking that the amount should be sent by the bearer; I told the messenger there was no answer; about two weeks ago one of the Treasury officials told me that Bell had a long statement, which he was going to give to the Committee on the Judiciary, which would involve the President, and in which he would say that Luckey and myself had admitted our guilt; I told the gentleman that I did not care anything about it, and the next I heard of Bell was when I saw his testimony given here. Gen. Babcock read the affidavit made for him by Bell. It was very long, and set forth in detail the evidences which Bell professed to have of a conspiracy by the Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Dyer, and Mr. Henderson against Babcock and the President.

THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.

A WRETCHED STATE OF THINGS AT FORT SILL—WORKING INDIANS IN THE VICINITY NOT PROPERLY PROTECTED.

In view of the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau to the Army, the following extracts from letters of an agent of the Board of Indian Commissioners sent to examine matters at Fort Sill will be of general interest. The charge is made that the Army does not protect the industrious Indians, within a mile of Fort Sill, from Texas cattle thieves.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY,
FORT SILL, March 19, 1876.

Fort Sill is a sort of young Sodom, and the garrison is mostly made up of men who neither fear God nor regard man. The Sabbath is disregarded entirely by them. Horse racing on that day is a favorite pastime. On their grounds they have built a neat stone chapel, and it has not been used for any other purpose than a theatre and a dance hall. Drunkenness is prevalent. Evans takes in over his bar from $200 to $300 each day, and on pay days a much larger sum. * * * I can only speak of their conduct as reckless and depraved. I am told that they sink much lower than the surface would indicate. Neither is there any distinction between the officers and the men; perhaps the officers are the most at fault, as they set the example and fail to command the men to do right. The Indians have a great dread of being turned over to the military, and always ask about it when they see me. They say most emphatically that they are perfectly satisfied and do not wish a change.

FORT SILL, March 14, 1876.

The buildings are scattered over an area of about five miles.

In reference to the Kiowas and Comanches the writer states, "They are in earnest at their farm work and appear to take great interest in having homes, farms, and good crops. It seems to be a great pity that a people so well disposed should suffer any drawbacks. They are subject to the constant raids of Texas bandits, who steal their horses and mules and farming stock within a mile of Fort Sill."

FORT SILL, March 16, 1876.

The military post Fort Sill is one mile from the agent's office. It is desirable to have the Indians and the military separated by a good distance. The influence of the common soldier is to destroy all morals and to corrupt all with whom he may come in contact. What Commissioner N. G. Taylor says in his report of 1868, with regard to the influence of the military on the Indians, is only too true of Fort Sill: "I know of no exception to the rule that the presence of military posts in the Indian country is speedily subversive of even the sternest ideas of Indian morals. The most loathsome, lingering, and fatal diseases which reach many generations in their ruinous effects are spread broadcast, and the seeds of moral and physical death are planted among the miserable creatures." * * * It may be proper to state that this location was chosen by the military. Six years ago they contracted for and had the two warehouses (for Indian goods) built, for which they paid $17,000. The frames and siding are all cotton-wood, the floors oak. On the day that they were finished $1,000 each was all that they were worth.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Of six persons summoned to complete the Grand Jury in the whisky cases at New-Orleans, only two could take the iron-clad oath.

S. C. Parsons, a well-known druggist at Northampton, Mass., drowned himself yesterday morning, while insane from brain fever.

Carlisle Norwood, Jr., of New-York City, has been admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of the United States Supreme Court.

Secretary Bristow arrived at home yesterday morning, and will remain in Louisville a few days, to rest and meet his many friends in this section.

The body of a boy was washed ashore at Ferry Beach, Me., Wednesday. It is supposed that he belonged to some vessel recently wrecked.

An explosion occurred in a varnish factory in Indianapolis yesterday, which fatally burned a woman named Mary Luster, and slightly injured two men.

The gale which had been raging for forty-eight hours at Halifax has ceased. Davidson's mills were swept away by the freshet on the Lahave River. Loss $30,000.

The Delaware River is now entirely free of ice, and the lumber, millions of feet of which have been rafted along its banks, is now being floated to the markets of Trenton and Philadelphia.

In the Baltimore Criminal Court, Wednesday, Michael Clark was found guilty of illegally voting under the name of W. H. Evans and sentenced to two years and six months' confinement in the Penitentiary.

The fishing schooner Alfred Walen arrived at Gloucester, Mass., Wednesday night, from Grand Banks, where she lost two of her crew, named Daniel Brynnelson and Stephen D. Stener, on the 17th of March.

The friends of Alexander Keith, of Halifax, contend that the report telegraphed from London that he was the Bremerhaven dynamite fiend is not true. They believe he died in the United States several years ago.

Thomas Baxter, an old resident of Wellington Square, Ont., in an apoplectic fit, fell into a creek on his farm yesterday morning, and was drowned. Mr. Baxter was a wealthy farmer and an extensive grain-dealer.

Wednesday afternoon, during a quarrel between William Robinson and William Getz, at Hanover Switch, twelve miles from Baltimore, the latter was struck on the head with a shovel and fatally injured. Robinson escaped.

John A. Appleton, President of the Haverhill (Mass.) National Bank, received through the mail yesterday about $15,000 worth of checks and notes which were stolen from him on the 30th ult. The money taken was not returned.

The gale of Tuesday was the most furious north-east storm at Vineyard Haven for many years. Several small cottages were blown from their foundations, and many boats and small craft were sunk or carried ashore and badly damaged.

Lucien Adams, Jr., who was wounded in a fracas at the Southern Republican Club meeting in Mechanics' Institute, New-Orleans, last Wednesday night, died yesterday morning. It is stated that at least ten persons were wounded during the fight, and two others killed outright. The affair grew out of a disagreement between the Adamses and the officers of Judge Evans' court.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee submitted yesterday majority and minority reports on the protracted investigation into alleged abuses at the Tewksbury Alms-house. The majority report says the charges of bad ventilation, improper condition of the hospital, imprisonment of insane women, and other minor charges, are proved. Both reports point to numerous abuses, and improved management is recommended by both.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Vue de l'Eau Hotel, a noted Summer resort, situated at Sewell's Point, Hampton Roads, was burned Wednesday night and is a total loss. The house originally cost $38,000, the furniture $16,000, and was owned by a stock company. The insurance, $16,000, is as follows: Merchants and Mechanics' of Richmond, Va., $2,000; Westchester of New-York, $2,500; Old Dominion of Richmond, Va., $2,000; Farmville Insurance and Banking Company of Farmville, Va., $2,500; Citizens of New-Jersey, $2,500; Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company of Petersburg, Va., $2,500, and the Commercial Fire of Richmond, Va., $2,000.

Doubleday's hat and shirt factory, Ninth street and Second avenue, Brooklyn, was partially destroyed by fire last evening. The loss on the building was about $3,000, and on stock and machinery, about $2,000. Insurance unknown. The fire originated in the drying and bleaching room.

A fire at Rochester, Ind., Wednesday night, destroyed Harter & Co.'s elevator, containing 17,000 bushels of wheat, and the old railroad depot building. The loss is estimated at from $22,000 to $30,000; insurance $22,000.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 7—1 A. M.—For New-England, rising barometer, warmer, south-west winds, and clear weather.

For the Middle States, stationary barometer and temperature, westerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

ALBANY.

THE "GREEN" BILL PUT OVER.

MR. WOODIN HAS IT PUT ASIDE TILL NEXT WEEK—FELIX MURPHY REPRIMANDED—THE SUPPLY BILL STILL PENDING—DEBATE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE—A LOTTERY CONCERN EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 6, 1876.

There were three special orders in the Senate this morning—the concurrent resolution relative to municipal indebtedness; the bill prohibiting the Mayor of New-York from making appointments after his successor has been elected, and the bill introduced by Mr. Woodin entitled "An act relating to the local Government of the City of New-York." When the Supply bill had been ordered to a third reading, after undergoing amendments which occupied two hours and a half in the making, Senator Prince suggested that the consideration of the concurrent resolution relative to Municipal indebtedness be postponed to another day, in view of the necessity for hastening the other special orders of this morning. Senator Woodin said there was not the necessity for bustle about the special orders referred to which the Senator seemed to think. He did not feel like taking hold of these bills to-day. It was his purpose to weary the Senate, if need be, by such a consideration of these important measures as would result in their being fully understood. He did not feel able just then to undertake the controversy certain to arise during the discussion of these measures, and he would therefore move to have them made the special order for Tuesday next. The motion was adopted, and the "Green" bill went over till next week. Mr. Woodin privately stated that when it comes up again it is going right through without a hitch, and his other bill the same.

In the Assembly the same bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Cities this morning.

It was fondly hoped that only a few minutes would be necessary this morning to dispose of the Supply bill, but the few minutes grew into a few hours before the bill was reported to the Senate with a recommendation for its passage. Even then it was not permitted to take the course of ordinary bills, objection being made to its third reading out of order. The point of the objection was made apparent when that order of business was reached, by a motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Finance Committee to insert $3,000 for the benefit of Edward Toole, who was made a cripple by injuries received while attempting to put down an outbreak among the convicts in Auburn State Prison. Three hours of debate were devoted to the constitutional question involved in this item last evening and for a time to-day there was reason to fear an equally extended discussion. The opponents of the item, however, wearied out by the persistency of its advocates, let the matter go by default, and the motion to recommit was carried.

Following are the principal changes made in the bill, as it came from the committee:

	As it Came from Committee.	As it Passed the Senate.
Chaplain Halley	$300	$500
Taxes of Governor's house	1,600	....
Cartage of documents	300	600
Census	10,000	20,000
Superintendent of Instruction—Clerk hire	....	250
Tonowanda Indian Council-house	....	200
Heirs of Assemblyman Weathersbee	....	760
State suits against Connecticut	....	1,000
Mileage of committee clerks	....	2,000
E. P. Fancher, stenographer	....	50
E. M. Plumb, New-York County Clerk's office	....	36
Statistical list of Senate	50	....
Newburg head-quarters	....	300
Delhi Law Library	....	2,000
Batavia Institution for Blind	12,500	10,000
Binghamton Inebriate Asylum	6,000	....
Hudson River Insane Asylum	....	3,127
Rome Deaf Mute Asylum	1,360	1,684
T. J. Searle, Assistant Chaplain, Auburn	....	90
Ed. Toole, personal injuries	....	2,000
Reimbursement for legal expenses to Cayuga County	....	5,000
Newfield, Tompkins County	....	50
Howard Soule, Canal certificate	16,300	22,800
Cayuga inlet (dredging)	....	5,000
Total	$48,410	$78,440

The Supply bill still occupies the time and attention of the Senate. Just before the afternoon recess it was recommitted on motion of Senator Jacobs. This evening it was again taken up, and after a stormy debate on the new Capitol item recommitted to the Finance Committee, with instructions to make an amendment, which will probably result in another day's delay. Yesterday the clause compelling the Commissioners to complete the work according to the original plans was stricken out. This was regarded as a triumph for the Commissioners and the Advisory Board. This evening a resolution was passed prohibiting any change in the original plan unless with the consent of the Governor and the Commissioners of the Land Office. Senator Starbuck offered a long amendment, which in substance provided that all work on the Capitol be stopped after the appropriation of $500,000 is exhausted, and that the building be finished by contract under plans and estimates to be approved by the Capitol Commissioners and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Senator Woodin made a strong speech in favor of the amendment. He said it would be received by the people with joy. Enough money, he said, had been taken out of the pockets of the tax-payers for this gigantic monument of fraud and folly. He did not mean criminal fraud, but the whole thing was a deception, unintentionally practiced, on the people. Senator Jacobs moved to amend Senator Starbuck's resolution by recommitting the bill, with instructions to the Finance Committee to insert a clause retaining the $500,000 appropriation, and directing that estimates be prepared under which contracts may be awarded for the completion of the building. The amendment was carried, and it is conceded that its passage does away with all hope of having the contract system introduced. The bill will be reported again to-morrow, and it is probable that another effort will be made to strike out the appropriation for this year.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The first thing in the Assembly this morning was the consideration of the bill to prohibit claims against the City, being sent for trial before referees. It was ordered to a third reading, but, owing to Mr. Strahan being absent, some objectionable amendments were inserted, which will certainly be stricken out before it is passed. There is no doubt about its passage.

After this came the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the case of Mr. Felix Murphy. The committee, as before intimated, recommended that he be reprimanded. The report was as follows:

"The committee are unanimously of the opinion that there was no criminal intent on the part of Mr. Murphy. It was a drunken, reckless act. The committee do not believe it sufficient cause for expulsion, but altogether Mr. Murphy's conduct is highly censurable. By his drunken recklessness he has brought disgrace upon himself and the Assembly of which he is a member. The self-respect and dignity of the House can only be preserved by the proper punishment of the offending member. It is an offense to the dignity of the House, and the committee recommend that Mr. Murphy be brought before the bar of the House and be reprimanded by the Speaker."

Mr. Murphy was, on motion, brought before the bar of the House, looking very penitent, and was not unkindly warned by Speaker Husted that he had been guilty of a silly rather than criminal act, and in that view he was let off with a simple reprimand instead of expulsion. He hoped it would be a lesson to him in the future. Mr. Murphy then went to his seat, and shortly after left the House.

The consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole occupied the remainder of the session, Thursday being general order day.

The Woman Suffrage bill was the happy occasion of enlivening the session of the Assembly this morning. Mr. West, of Saratoga, was the sponsor of the measure; but that gentleman does not shine in debate, though good in committee, and all he could do for his pet idea was to assure the House that the bill was a good one and ought to pass. Thereupon rose Mr. Brown, of Niagara, to oppose it. A typical rural Republican, holding his political faith with single-minded earnestness, he had been offended, not to say shocked, at the arguments used in the committee-room by the lady advocates of the measure. He reminded the House of the peculiar circumstances attending the creation of woman and the fall of man, though not going into details, which, he remarked, it would probably be unnecessary for him to do. He pointed out that woman was intended as a help and counselor for man; but the first thing she did was to slick around, without letting her husband know anything about it, and consult with the devil, with disastrous consequences to all parties interested. He undertook to say that this had been the rule ever since. Mr. Brown then rather illogically said he had consulted his wife—a sensible woman, at least the best he had—on the subject of this bill, and she opposed it. So did he, and he thought the House would when he assured them that the ladies who had appeared before his committee had offered to vote for whichever party would give them the power to vote. "Think of that," said Mr. Brown, with emphasis of horror. "Think of woman offering to do that!" He then warned members what disastrous consequences must ensue to the nation if woman was admitted to the suffrage under such trading auspices; and the House, appearing to be convinced by the intensely earnest arguments of the gentleman from Niagara, was going to kill the bill outright, but some of its friends rushed to the rescue and snatched it from impending death by a motion to progress.

It is not probably generally known in New-York that a certain corporation entitled the Industrial Exhibition Company, but which is chiefly known in connection with a sort of lottery scheme for selling its bonds, owns a large amount of real estate in the City which is exempt from taxation and assessment, and all other burdens to which other property is subjected to. The act incorporating this company was passed in the closing hours of the session of 1873. As originally introduced, the bill made an appropriation of a million or two of City money for the company. It was one of the most impudent steals ever attempted. The lobbyists who were pushing the bill made every effort to get it through; and though they were defeated in their raid on the City Treasury, they secured the exemption of their property from taxation, and other unusual privileges. To-day Mr. Strahan introduced a bill repealing all these privileges and compelling the company to contribute its proper share to the City revenues. There is no reason why it should not pass. It is quite safe to assume that this corporation, which has only been kept alive by a sort of lottery business, has been enjoying the extraordinary privileges it had because its existence was almost unknown.

Mr. Forster has introduced a bill for this Centennial year, making the 3d and the 5th of July, as well as the 4th, legal holidays.

The Erie Reorganization bill, introduced by Senator Rogers, was favorably reported without amendment from the Judiciary Committee to the Assembly to-day.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads have reported adversely the bill allowing the use of steam cars on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. The report, on motion of Mr. Ogden, was laid upon the table.

The bill to permit the Board of Health to hire a building at a rent of $5,000, and requiring the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate $1,500 for repairs, was killed this morning on an adverse report from the committee.

Controller Green has sent a communication to the Legislature stating that he cannot, in the time given, give a return of all the suits against the City during his term of office, but will make the return at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Jacob Worth, of Brooklyn, was the hero of the evening in the Assembly, when he drove through the committee his Excise bill. It provides that trials for violations of the Excise law shall be conducted before a jury instead of before the Commissioners. The effect of this bill, should it become a law, would be to abolish all legal restrictions on the sale of liquor in Mr. Worth's district, where no jury could be found which would not be in sympathy with the defendant. Mr. Ogden, who is eminently the representative of the respectable classes of Brooklyn, made a strong fight against the bill, and rallied to his support all the temperance element of the Assembly. Worth roared around the Chamber his arguments for liberty under the Constitution of the United States and trial by his peers, but he was too old a bird to depend upon chaff. He had a big lobby of liquor-dealers at his back, who have been here for some days past laying pipes. Nevertheless, the sentiment of the Assembly was so much against him that the vote on a motion to kill the bill was very close, and on his motion to order it to a third reading it was closer still. It takes sixty-five votes to pass the bill, and though successful to-night, Mr. Worth is not at all certain of final success. Most of the Democrats supported him, but Mr. Ogden may have enough influence with the Republican members to defeat this proposal for unlimited liquor selling.

ALBANY TOPICS.

THE VACANCY CAUSED BY SURROGATE VAN SCHAICK'S DEATH—THE POLICE BILL—ANTI-TILDEN—A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Governor has been looking up the law relating to Surrogates, with a view to filling the vacancy caused by the death of Surrogate Van Schaick. So far as his present investigation extends, he finds that under a law of 1847 the authority to make the appointment is vested in the Board of Supervisors. The question to be settled is whether this law has been repealed by a subsequent act.

It is stated that the Message of the Governor to the Legislature on the emigration question will not be sent in to-morrow. It will not probably be a long one when it does come.

Mr. Charles Spencer and Mr. Orlando Stewart appeared before the Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon in opposition to the Police bill introduced by Mr. Peabody. They objected specially to the provisions subjecting the present patrol force to the grading system and consequent reduction of salaries, and allowing the Board of Commissioners to dismiss policemen without trial, which the bill gives them the right to do by a concurrent vote. The committee may amend the bill, making the grading apply only to new men.

Senator Vedder rose to a question of privilege to-day, which he said was not entirely a question of privilege. He wished to say that when he spoke of Senator Gerard, last night, as engaged in the pettifogging practice of law, and when he expressed the hope that an appropriation would be made to enable New-York to send "beets" to the Centennial, he meant to be understood as indulging in a pleasantry. He was of opinion that Senator Gerard was a distinguished lawyer, who could not be guilty of pettifogging. Senator Gerard accepted the explanation, and was thankful for the gentleman's kind remarks.

At a meeting of the Conference Committee appointed to consider the bill providing for a commission to investigate the State Prisons, the original rate of compensation, $20 a day for each Commissioner, was reduced $5. Senator Wellman will introduce a bill to-morrow extending the time in which the investigation is to be made until the 1st of January. The bill will provide for a preliminary report in October.

A State officer received a dispatch from a prominent Democrat of Auburn to-day, announcing the election of anti-Tilden delegates from that place to the County Convention, one of them being a man the Canal Board had refused to give a place to. The dispatch concluded "carry that news to Sammy."

Mr. Peabody's bill, reducing the Civil District Courts, which cuts off eleven court attendants, ten janitors, five stenographers, and five interpreters, and effecting an annual saving of $50,000, will come up for third reading in the Assembly to-morrow. A strong and determined opposition has been planned.

In the auction canal suit to-day James McDonald, contractor, who resides in this city and is a member of the firm of McDonald & Owens, testified that he was present at the auction sale at Stanwix Hall. When Gale put up the contracts his firm put in the bid in the name of Radcliffe; the contracts had not then been awarded, and no money was to be paid unless the successful bidder got the contract; he received about $1,300 from Willard Johnson for his interest. Ephraim Owens and Charles Nichols were also called as witnesses, and on the conclusion of their evidence the case was postponed until Wednesday next at 10:30 A. M.

DOLAN RESPITED.

HIS EXECUTION DEFERRED ONE WEEK—A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, AND ACTION OF DOLAN'S COUNSEL.

Gov. Tilden has granted a respite to Dolan for one week. Following is the letter from the Governor's private secretary to Dolan:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, N. Y., April 6, 1876.

John Richard Dolan, City Prison, New-York:

SIR: The Governor has received your letter of the 5th inst. He directs me to say that he has respited you until the 21st inst., for the reason that the 14th inst. is the day upon which a large number of the people of this State will commemorate the crucifixion of our Lord by solemn religious services. He further directs me to say that his sense of public duty will not permit him to interfere further in your behalf. He therefore instructs me to advise you to prepare for the infliction of the punishment which the law imposes for the crime of which you were convicted. You have been fairly tried, the conviction has been affirmed by the highest court in the State, and the Governor, after a patient examination of the case, sees no reason why he should interpose to prevent the due execution of the sentence pronounced. I am yours truly, CHARLES STEBBINS, Private Secretary.

A petition was forwarded to the Governor by Dolan's counsel yesterday for a commutation of their client's sentence. The petition embraced authorities on circumstantial evidence, citing cases in which parties were innocent, and affidavits as to Dolan's conduct and character. The *remittitur* from the Court of Appeals in the case of the condemned murderer was received by District Attorney Phelps yesterday. The District Attorney immediately had the records and papers entered with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, to be there proceeded with according to law. This action is necessary to the carrying out of the death sentence.

RHODE ISLAND.

COMPLETE VOTE OF THE STATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Following is a statement of the complete vote of Rhode Island, by counties, for Governor, at the election on Wednesday, as compared with the result last year:

Counties.	1876. Lippitt, Rep.	1876. Howard, Proh.	1876. Beach, Dem.	1875. Lippitt, Rep.	1875. Hazard, Ind.	1875. Cutler, Dem.
Providence	5,605	3,771	1,816	5,613	5,609	2,903
Newport	864	731	390	739	1,038	407
Washington	784	901	364	923	1,111	477
Kent	540	693	682	698	614	838
Bristol	564	289	250	395	352	541
Total	8,357	6,385	2,602	8,368	8,724	5,166

THE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN.

RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

BEVERIDGE, CULLUM, WASHBURNE, AND HAY AND THE AGENCIES AT WORK FOR AND AGAINST THEM—THE PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE OF THE STATE—WHEELER, BRISTOW, AND BLAINE—THE DEMOCRATS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 3, 1876.

There are not many Democratic candidates for Governor of Illinois, because that party has little or no expectation of electing its candidate, and had few men anxious to assume the burden and expense of a campaign for the doubtful honor of being beaten. When the proper time comes the party will nominate a candidate, or perhaps indorse Stewart, the Independent greenback nominee, but there is no eagerness for the nomination, nor is there likely to be. The excitement is all in the Republican ranks, and if it does not create personal bitterness it will engage people early in the work of the campaign and benefit of the party. There are still three candidates in the field—Gov. Beveridge, who desires a second term, ex-Congressman Shelby M. Cullom, and Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France. The appearance of Mr. Washburne has altered the aspect of affairs. His candidacy has assumed an aggressive phase, and the managers of his campaign have declared war against his competitors. Mr. Beveridge, who has made an eminently respectable Governor, has been severely criticised for an indiscreet use of the pardoning power—a fault more of the heart than of the head, perhaps, but a political blunder anyway—and he has been advertised as an unfit person for so high an office. Washburne's friends count Beveridge out of the race, and it does look as if he were losing rather than gaining ground. Nevertheless, he is not to be despised as an opponent. He has a large following, and if he cannot be nominated himself he will do all he can to defeat Washburne, for the determined war his friends are waging against him. Judging from the looks of things, it is difficult to see how Gov. Beveridge can be nominated.

MILTON HAY.

Counting Gov. Beveridge out, Washburne's supporters have turned their attention to Mr. Cullom, who refuses to accept the second place on the ticket. Cullom is still in the field, but he will probably be crowded out, and may not appear in the convention as a candidate. With Beveridge and Cullom out of the way, it would seem that Mr. Washburne might "walk over the course," and so he may provided the friends of Beveridge and Cullom do not unite and bring forward Hon. Milton Hay, of Springfield, or some other strong man as his opponent. Mr. Hay is a power in himself, but he has an aversion to holding office. One of the ablest lawyers in the State, he was a leader in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and subsequently was a prominent member of the Legislature, but caring not for office, however, he will not turn his hand over to secure the nomination, nor will he solicit a vote for himself. Should he allow his name to be used, he may beat Mr. Washburne, and perhaps he is the only man who can beat him. Mr. Hay favors Mr. Cullom, and Cullom favors Hay after himself, and rather than see Washburne succeed, Beveridge will support Hay. Senator Logan will also be for him, or for any one to defeat Washburne. Senator Oglesby will be passively opposed to Washburne, and it is believed that a majority of the Republican Congressmen will fight him in the convention.

SOME OF MR. WASHBURNE'S SUPPORTERS.

But Mr. Washburne is strong in many points. Hon. John Russell Jones, ex-Minister to Belgium, now Collector of Customs at this port, a shrewd and sagacious politician, is leading the Washburne forces, and Hon. Joseph Medill is his chief counselor. Hon. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, whose position gives him power which he wields unobtrusively but effectively, is openly for Washburne, who is likewise favored in all federal official circles. The principal German newspaper of this State, the *Staats Zeitung*, has declared for him in unmistakable tones, and many country papers have placed his name at the head of their columns. Mr. Washburne's reputation for honesty, and for a sort of versatility, satisfies the people, who believe that if he or Mr. Hay is elected they will have as good a Governor as human beings can reasonably expect.

LOGAN'S POSITION.

Senator Logan will lead the anti-Washburne party. Innumerable assaults have been made upon Senator Logan's character, insinuations have been uttered against his integrity, and his enemies have worked hard to connect him with the Whisky Ring, but he comes out of the ordeal unscathed, and is, perhaps, as popular as ever. He is the most powerful political leader in Illinois to-day, and when he opposes Mr. Washburne the contest will be fierce, though friendly. Logan thinks he is entitled to the vote of the State at Cincinnati, and no one disputes his right to take it from Washburne if he can. He has hundreds of adherents who would rejoice to see him nominated for the Presidency, and while they do not contemplate it as an event likely to happen, they will strive to elect a delegation that will extend to him the courtesy of at least a complimentary vote. In the contest for the control of the politics of Illinois, Senator Logan possesses the advantage of having been at home, while Mr. Washburne has been abroad. Logan is a living, moving reality among the people, while Washburne is only a political tradition, revered, as traditions usually are, but having less substance than shadow. Washburne's name has stirred up the old politicians who were young and active when he moved in the political arena of the State, but it is a problem yet to be solved whether they can battle with the younger, more vigorous men who rally round Cullom, Beveridge, and Logan. One trouble about Mr. Washburne is that his most ardent advocates are men who happened to live at Galena when he was a Congressman, and who were appointed to offices more or less lucrative and honorable by his influence at Washington. Those who have political ambition that has never been gratified are weary of seeing the best offices in the State bestowed upon men who do little or nothing for the party, and an intense feeling has sprung up against something that has crystallized into the term "Galenaism." Mr. Washburne's appointees have, with scarcely an exception, proved to be honest officials, while Senator Logan has to bear the odium of having appointed some unworthy men. That was not his fault, however, as he undoubtedly believed in their integrity when he recommended them. These matters all enter into the canvass.

ILLINOIS IN THE NATIONAL CONTEST.

The struggle for political supremacy in Illinois has begun, and it means political life or death to Senator Logan or Minister Washburne. However willing Senator Logan may be to accept the nomination for the Presidency, it is known that he has but little hope of securing it. He is decidedly partial to Hon. William A. Wheeler, of New-York, and if he succeeds in the State Convention it would not be surprising to find Illinois going for Mr. Wheeler to the extent of several ballots. There is a disposition on the part of the best men in the party to insist upon an unpledged delegation to Cincinnati—men sent who have minds of their own, and who do not depend upon Mr. Washburne or Mr. Logan or any other man to do their thinking. Leaving Washburne, Logan, and Wheeler out, Illinois will be divided between Blaine and Bristow, a majority being for Blaine. Senator Morton may get an odd vote here and there, and a few Washburne men may vote for Senator Conkling, though he is seldom mentioned, and the prevailing sentiment is that he would not run well in the West.

SHOUTERS FOR JUDGE DAVIS IN ST. LOUIS.

Democrats in this State are anxious to see Judge Davis nominated in St. Louis. This is true of a majority of the party, who hope with his assistance to carry the State. That is possible but not probable. The managers of his campaign are enthusiastic. A thousand men will go from Illinois to shout for him in the streets of St. Louis. It is claimed that every State on the Mississippi is for him except Arkansas, and that even it will fall into line with his supporters. His decision in favor of the land suits of settlers in Kansas will secure him the delegation from that State. If Davis stands no chance, Illinois will probably cast her vote for the political juggler of Indiana. There is a movement on foot to keep as a reserve Hon. William R. Morrison, now Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and if the convention gets into a wrangle to spring him as a compromise candidate. This is a curious fact. The idea of Morrison being a candidate for the Presidency is strange, but not more strange than his elevation to the leadership of the House of Representatives.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ITS CONSIDERATION IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT—AN EXPLANATION BY THE PREMIER—AN APPROPRIATION AGREED TO.

OTTAWA, April 6.—In Parliament last night, on motion of Mr. Cartwright, the House went again into Committee of Supply, and the consideration of the item of $1,810,000 for the Pacific Railway was resumed, a great many members taking part in the discussion. Mr. Mackenzie said, with respect to the Foster contract, that the modifications were so serious that the Government felt they must consult Parliament before agreeing to them, hence the cancelation of the contract. It was their intention as soon as possible to issue fresh tenders, but at the present moment they were still waiting for some information as to the point at which it might be most desirable the railway should terminate. The vote covered not only the Georgian Bay contract, but the subsidy to the Canada Central, which had been solemnly sanctioned by Parliament. The Georgian Bay line would be a link in a direct line from Nipissing to the head of Lake Superior, when the time came for such a road to be constructed. He reminded the committee that the act did not bind the Government to submit the Georgian Bay Railway contracts to the House, but if practicable he should be glad to do so. He proposed to take powers before the House prorogued to issue contracts for one or two sections of the Thunder Bay portion. He said further that the only object in constructing the Georgian Bay line and subsidizing the Canada Central was to obtain the most direct route to Montreal, and that they had obtained. No serious difficulties had presented themselves to the adoption of the line selected. At 2 o'clock this morning the item was agreed to and the committee rose.

MARINE DISASTERS.

TWO SCHOONERS MISSING—OTHER DISASTERS REPORTED.

BOSTON, April 6.—The schooner Anna Lyons, of Boston, from Port Johnson, for Boston, passed over Nantucket Shoals the night before the gale of March 21, and as nothing has been heard of her since it is feared that she was lost during the gale of that date, with all on board. She was 435 tons register, built at Chelsea, Mass., in 1865. The schooner Bonny Boat, of Yarmouth, Mass., sailed from New-York for Bath about March 19, and passed over Nantucket Shoals the same time as the Anna Lyons, and is supposed to have met with the same fate. Both vessels were heavily laden with coal, and it is believed they foundered in the bay or off the cape in the gale of the 21st. The Bonny Boat was 255 tons register, built at Philadelphia in 1867. The officers and crews of these vessels mostly belonged on Cape Cod.

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—The schooner Mary Augusta, Capt. Holt, of Ellsworth, Me., is ashore on Black Island. The crew have been saved.

A Vineyard Haven dispatch says the steamer Maryland, for New-York, went ashore in the gale of the 4th, and still remains grounded. The Maryland is the steamer to be used on the through line of the New-York and New-England route.

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—The schooner Mary Augusta, which is ashore on Block Island, will probably go to pieces. She has a cargo of coal for Somerset. The crew were exposed in the rigging for hours, and were finally rescued with much peril.

MACHEAS, April 6.—The schooner Zina, bound hence for Boston, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore on Monday night, near Petit Menan Light. She stove her fore shoe and broke her keel.

NEW-ENGLAND METHODIST CONFERENCE.

LOWELL, April 6.—At the session of the New-England Conference this forenoon it was voted to reduce the number of Presiding Elder districts from five to four. The fifth was added only last year. A committee of five was appointed to negotiate for the sale of the church in Brookline with J. F. Chadwick, of Boston, the principal mortgage creditor. Rev. Mark Trafton is its Pastor, who, in his statement of the case, made Winslow appear conspicuously.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. VANDERPOEL.

The statement was published yesterday in two or three of the morning papers of this City that the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation had been informed by the Superintendent of Quarantine of serious irregularities on the part of Health Officer Vanderpoel. Among other things, he was charged with having his private yacht Gertrude repaired at the expense of the State. In answer to these charges Dr. Vanderpoel has requested publication of the following card:

NORTH RIVER IRON WORKS,
Nos. 266 and 267 WEST STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Health Officer:

DEAR SIR: We are ready, at any time, to go before the committee and show that all repairs done by us for the Gertrude were paid for by you individually, and that no deductions on your bills were ever made by reason of any work done on the State boats. No work done on the Gertrude was ever put in the bills paid by the State. The accounts for work done for the State were not paid by you, but were paid by the Commissioners. The accounts were kept entirely distinct. Truly yours,

FLETCHER, HARRISON & CO.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse, and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. PIERCE'S Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-bilious Granules—the "LITTLE GIANT" Cathartic, or *Multum in Parvo* Physic. Modern chemical science enables Dr. PIERCE to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little Pellets or Granules, scarcely larger than mustard seed, renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. IRA A. THAYER, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

LYON & MACOMBER, druggists, Vermillion, Dakota Territory, say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them, and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Spring is coming, and if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

If some ingenious chemist had long since invented a method of preparing MILK OF MAGNESIA, it would by this time have been the drug of the period.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers. Low prices.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

BRUSH—WHITLOCK.—In this City, April 5, by Rev. Dr. John Hall, JAMES E. BRUSH to JOSEPHINE MORRIS, daughter of Amelia M. and the late Benjamin M. Whitlock.

DIED.

ALLISON.—At Tappan, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 5, MICHAEL ALLISON, formerly of this City, in his 67th year.

Funeral services at Tappan, on Friday, at 9:15 A. M. Body will arrive at foot of Chambers st., in this City, on Friday, at 12:30, where carriages will be in waiting. Interment at Green-Wood.

BARTLETT.—On Wednesday morning, April 5, after a few hours' illness, of pneumonia, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, only son of Franklin and Bertha King Bartlett, aged 7 months and 4 days.

CARY.—At Rome, Italy, on the 23d of March, in the 39th year of his age, LUCIUS E. CARY, youngest son of William F. and Nancy P. Cary.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, on 4th inst., ALLEN SHEPPARD CAMPBELL, formerly of New-York.

Funeral at St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, on Friday, 7th inst., upon the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from New-York. Carriages will be at the Fishkill station to convey friends to the church. Return trains at 3:55 P. M.

CECIL.—At Newark, N. J., April 6, HELEN A., wife of Frank F. Cecil, in the 26th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRUM.—On Wednesday, 5th inst., of diphtheria, at No. 31 Renwick st., GEORGE HAMILTON, son of George and Mary Crum, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 12 M., on Friday, 7th inst.

CONOVER.—On Wednesday morning, KATHERINE C., daughter of the late George S. Conover, in the 28th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, Joel D. Hunter, No. 24 East 69th st., Friday, 7th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

DAVIDSON.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, April 6, Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, D. D.

The remains will be taken to Carlisle, Penn., for interment.

GILMOUR.—On Wednesday morning, April 5, MARGARET ELLIOTT, relict of John A. Gilmour, in the 69th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

HITCHCOCK.—On Tuesday, April 4, at her residence, No. 51 East 30th st., MARY A. MACK, wife of Dr. H. M. Hitchcock.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th av. and 22d st., Friday, April 7, at 2 P. M.

IRVINE.—On Wednesday morning, HENRY C., the beloved husband of Kittie Irvine, aged 40 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 878 DeKalb av., Brooklyn.

"Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep!"

LOW.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday, April 6, DANIEL LOW, aged 83 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Sunday, April 9, at 2 o'clock.

LIGHTBODY.—Suddenly, Tuesday afternoon, COLIN LIGHTBODY, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 187 Pearl st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MARSELUS.—On Wednesday evening, April 5, Rev. NICHOLAS I. MARSELUS, D. D., in the 85th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from his late residence, No. 294 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D. The friends of the family and the clergy are respectfully invited to attend.

McDOWELL.—On Fifth day, Fourth month, 6th, of diphtheria, GEORGE T., son of George S. and Mary J. McDowell, aged 14 months and 12 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 225 West 20th st., on Sixth day, 7th inst., at 3 P. M.

MEIN.—On Tuesday morning, April 4, MARGARET PRINGLE, wife of Robert Mein, in the 71st year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 329 East 18th st., on Friday, April 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MELVILLE.—On Tuesday, April 4, at the residence of her brother, Thomas Melville, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, AUGUSTA MELVILLE, of Gansevoort, Saratoga County, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house, Friday, April 7, at 2 o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 1, East River, at 1:15 P. M. Interment in Albany.

MOORE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, April 3, PERCY BRINTON, youngest child of Thomas and Constance R. Moore, and grandson of Col. James Moore.

Funeral from Trinity Church, Elizabeth, on Friday, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice.

OLCOTT.—At Orange, N. J., on the 5th inst., HENRY WYCKOFF OLCOTT, late of this City, aged 74 years. Funeral at the residence of the family, Hillyer st., Orange, N. J., on Friday, April 7, at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave New-York 10:35 A. M., 11:15 A. M., and 1:05 P. M.

PALMER.—On Thursday, April 6, HATTIE M., wife of Lowell M. Palmer and daughter of the late Samuel Wilde, in the 29th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

PENTZ.—On Wednesday, April 5, FREDERICK I. PENTZ, aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison av. and 38th st., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

PHŒNIX.—At her residence in this City, on Wednesday night, MARY, widow of J. Phillips Phœnix and daughter of the late Stephen Whitney, aged 66 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock without further notice.

SWANN.—On Wednesday, April 5, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Richard Alsop, Middletown, Conn., Mrs. JULIA E. SWANN, aged 30 years.

TRIMBLE.—On Wednesday, April 5, JOHN TRIMBLE.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 780 Madison av., on Saturday, 8th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN COURT.—On Thursday, April 6, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., CHARLES HERBERT, son of Charles W. and Aglia L. Van Court, aged 1 year 4 months and 16 days. Will be buried on Saturday, from the residence of C. T. Hazen.

VAN SCHAICK.—At Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday night, April 5, STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK, Surrogate of the County of New-York.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Messiah, 34th st. and Park av., on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

WESTERVELT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, April 6, of consumption, MARY, wife of Dr. Richard H. Westervelt, of New-York, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services without further notice on Friday afternoon, April 7, at 2:30 P. M., at her late residence on Peace st., next to the corner of 5th st. Three minutes' walk from depot at Plainfield. Train leaves via New-Jersey Central from foot of Liberty st. at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Hackensack, N. J., on next day.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, April 5, LOUIS ERNEST, eldest son of Leonidas P. and Mary R. Williams, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 52 West 51st st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

Tickets for afternoon free upon application.

EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall, and overflow meeting at same hour in Fourth Avenue Hall.

Young Men's Meeting, Fourth Avenue Hall, EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and Saturday Night Meeting at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av. at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY NIGHT service will be conducted by Mr. Sankey.

Mr. Moody will meet young converts and inquirers only in Association Hall EVERY MONDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

Special tickets for the evening service of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, will be issued to non-church-goers, and to persons not yet entered on a Christian life, on application at the Hippodrome each day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Entrance by door marked F, in 26th st., near 4th av.

No services at the Hippodrome on SATURDAY and no noon meeting on SUNDAY.

A number of articles have been found which owners can obtain on application.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. A fine collection of Furniture, selected from the stock of one of our best manufacturers, comprising Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Tables, Sideboards, Bookcases, Elegant Cabinets, Easels, Music Stands, Screens, &c., &c. Also a

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF BRIC-A-BRAC

Ornaments, Porcelain Ware, Bronzes, Parian Marbles, &c., &c., the whole to be sold by auction THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, April 7, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, commencing at 3 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a large collection of Illustrated and Standard Works, in fine bindings, to be sold by auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 7 and 8, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, April 8, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Algeria, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Cimbria, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 12 noon, for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18, 1876. The direct mails for Porto Rico, Brazil, &c., leave New-York April 15, 1876. The mails for West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 27.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale oils. Sold in capsuled imperial half pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

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In the

CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 43d st., near the Grand Central Depot.

Miss LOGAN and Miss BEARD, of England, will address the ladies of the City in the Chapel, No. 46 East 43d st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. All ladies are invited.

DYEING AND CLEANING AT THE NEW-YORK Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices: No. 98 Duane st., No. 752 Broadway, No. 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-seven years.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collections.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

APRIL, 1876.

ART. I. DR. CUTLER AND THE ORDINANCE OF 1787. W. F. POOLE.
II. MONTEZUMA'S DINNER. LEWIS H. MORGAN.
III. THE CONSULAR SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES. CHARLES HALE.
IV. CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE. ISAAC F. REDFIELD.
V. THE REFORM OF LOCAL TAXATION. DAVID A. WELLS.
VI. CRITICAL NOTICES of the latest works of TYNDALL, HENRY JAMES, JR., DARWIN, &c.

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NEW EASTER MUSIC, BY THOMAS AND DANKS.—Just published, Easter Anthem. "The Day of Resurrection," by J. R. Thomas, 60c.; also, "He is Risen, He is Risen," H. P. Danks, 35c.; also, "Eight Easter Carols," by Howard, price 20c.

DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

KENTUCKY THOROUGHBRED FOR SALE.—Gray Gelding, sixteen hands, light built, fine style, and a great deal of knee action; would make a fine leader in tandem; is warranted sound and kind in all harness, and only three weeks from Kentucky; six years old, and any lady can drive him. Apply at No. 123 West 45th st.

WANTED—GERMANTOWN CARRIAGE, PERFECT order; cheap for cash. Address J. H. V. REAVES, No. 15 East 128th st.

TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE, WITH FIVE STALLS and ample carriage room, and good accommodation for coachman. Apply to HOBBS & OLIVER, No. 64 University place.

TO LET.—STABLE FOR THREE HORSES; ROOMS for coachman and family; No. 2 East 54th st., next to 5th av. Apply at No. 681 5th av. Cheap rent.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 153 EAST 38TH st.; in thorough order. Apply on the premises.

STALLS TO LET IN PRIVATE STABLE No. 17 West 44th st.; livery prices.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 208 EAST 20th st. Apply at the stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest and most reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av., Best class of German and other servants for every capacity waiting for situations.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES FAMILY SEWING, including dress-making, by the day or at her own house; accustomed to the finest fabrics; was four years with McCreery, on Broadway; infants' outfits a specialty. Address or apply to J. D., 149 East 121st st.

COMPANION.—BY AN EDUCATED ORPHAN AS companion to an elderly invalid or blind lady, or any respectable position not menial. Address S. E. Y., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl to wait on a lady; will be found obliging; two years' City reference. Address Bakery, No. 693 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; would like to go out by the day house-cleaning. Call all week at No. 147 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-WORK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a young German girl, for City or country; she has been taught to do everything about a house; neat and tidy; would care children, &c.; has no parents, but good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By two respectable girls; one as chamber-maid and to take care of growing children and waiting; the other as seamstress and nurse; best of City references. Call or address No. 212 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, who can do the chamber-work and waiting in a small plain family, where she could make herself generally useful; is willing to learn. Call at No. 149 West 39th st., between Broadway and 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO FRENCH girls, one as chamber-maid, and the other, sixteen years old, to take care of children; City or country; good references. Address Aline, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 30th st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress in the City. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner of 29th st.; removed from No. 103 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an American young girl who understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is a good waitress; or will do the entire work of a small family; is a good plain cook; City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a neat, Protestant, American young woman for chamber-work and waiting; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 West 41st st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, and very competent girl; City or country; best City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thorough chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 151 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; is a good washer and ironer; best City references from her last place. Call at No. 207 East 38th st., one flight up.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and nurse; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 58 West 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 333 East 12th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can sew very nicely by hand; has the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of growing children and sew; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN obliging, reliable, and very tidy Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting or to take care of children; has good reference; is quiet, orderly, and willing to do all in her power to please; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last place; English or American family preferred. Call at No. 145 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 West 41st st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A competent person; has excellent reference. Can be seen in the millinery store at No. 716 6th av., near 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 14 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as a good plain cook; understands baking and desserts of different kinds; has reference from present situation, where she has been for two years and a half, and can now be seen. Call at No. 2 Rutherfurd place, near 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups; can bone and lard; all kinds of fancy side dishes in French, Spanish, and English styles; creams and jellies; first-class pastry cook; public or private; City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will go with a family to the country for the Summer months; would do some coarse washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer; good City reference. Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; respectable and well recommended; first-class cook; meats, game, fowls, &c.; makes soups, &c.; an excellent pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; willing, obliging, sober, and honest; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK IN A small private family; understands her business; can give the best of City reference; would take charge of the house for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement, for two days.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, WHO IS a good cook; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in the best style; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; will assist with the washing if required; good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of rice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also, pastry, desserts, &c.; bones and lards; superior City reference. Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, meats, game, bread, biscuit, pastry, and desserts of all kinds; can make butter and wash; excellent reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the book store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and American cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash, and iron; a thorough servant; makes bread, biscuit, &c., and is an excellent laundress; ready for a place in City or country; has reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good baker; understands cooking in all its branches; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 406 7th av., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WOULD DO the coarse washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 303 East 36th st., in the store.

COOK, AND WILL ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a first-class cook in a private family; City preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 226 West 19th st., third floor, back.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; would like to go home at nights, or go out by the day washing or cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 404 West 31st st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private boarding-house or first-class family in City or country; best of references. Call at No. 242 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IRELAND girl as cook; can make bread, biscuits and pies and do all kinds of plain cooking; excellent City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS cook; would go in the country. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st., late of No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; will assist in washing; best City references. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., first floor, front.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; will assist with washing; understands all kinds family cooking; good reference. Call at No. 244 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; will assist in washing if required; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT AS good family cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 423 4th av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE; is a good laundress, and one that will suit; good City reference. Address No. 241 West 18th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters in one house; a good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; or are willing to do the work of a small family between them in the country; both girls competent and obliging; good references; country preferred. Address M. D., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Address P. K., Box 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; or would do general house-work in a private family; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 230 1st av., near 14th st., top floor, front.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; six years' reference from her last place. Address or call at No. 311 West 25th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and do fine washing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 308 West 44th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, either City or country; have lived together for twelve years, to go together, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, game, in all styles; boning and larding, jellies, pastries; would go to the country; has reference from highest families. Call at 245 East 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A first-class cook, washer, and ironer; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 109 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXPERIENCED cook; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who can cut and fit to perfection; will do dress-making, embroidery, plain sewing, &c., at her own house or by the day at a very low figure. Call at Mrs. King's, No. 160 Waverly place, near 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER—WOULD LIKE TO GO OUT by the day in private families. Call at No. 220 East 27th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker and first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes engagements by the day in private families. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN EDUCATED GIRL, SPEAKING French and German fluently, to take charge of a child three years old; City reference. Apply at No. 16 East 57th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, &c., at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., next door to the Eagle Theatre.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN LADY AS housekeeper; understands the control of servants and marketing. Address, for one week, Housekeeper, No. 211 York st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-aged woman of experience as housekeeper or nurse to an invalid lady; first-class references. Apply at Working Women's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A position as housekeeper, or companion to a lady; City or country. Call or address M., No. 499 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN of experience as housekeeper; understands all household duties; cooking and marketing; best City reference. Address for three days Housekeeper, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSE-keeper in a private family; thoroughly experienced; best reference given. Can be seen for one week at the Y. W. C. A., No. 7 East 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CANADIAN LADY, thoroughly competent, as housekeeper in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 357 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as housekeeper and seamstress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 319 East 37th st., third floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS woman; is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; very respectable and well recommended; very good plain cook; good washer and ironer; understands house-work; willing, obliging, neat, sober, and honest; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN woman; a good cook, washer, and ironer; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; was four years in last place; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PERSON; is a good worker, quick, and trusty; would like to live in the country, in a widower's family preferred; has reference. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., first floor. Inquire for M. M.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWISS WOMAN TO DO house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; is willing to make herself useful; undoubted City reference. Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WHO has not lived out, but knows how to do work neatly; would like a place for light work, or to mind a child; is active and steady; can do chamber-work readily. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; has good reference. Call at No. 345 East 31st st., second floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COMPETENT girl, with good City references; City or country. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL SPEAKING French, to wait upon young ladies, or lady's maid; can dress hair stylishly; understands sewing, altering, and trimming; best testimonials. Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl; understands hair-dressing and sewing; will go traveling; City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., hair store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an experienced person; disengaged in consequence of a death; eleven years in present place. Can be seen until suited at No. 70 West 49th st.

LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH GIRL AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; would assist with chamber-work; has very good City references. Call or address No. 88 Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A CAREFUL, RELIABLE woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; or the chamber-work and fine washing in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; Swedish; four years' City reference; private family preferred; can do very finest laundry-work; a neat, competent girl, who wishes a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 119 West 48th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 18th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as first-class laundress; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 333 East 25th st.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as first-class laundress; the other as first-class waitress, in a private family; good references. Call at No. 224 West 20th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as laundress; six years' reference. Can be seen at No. 304 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 122 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands doing up all kinds of fine clothes; flutes by scissors and machine; best City reference. Call at No. 431 West 42d st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can accomplish any style of work required in that capacity; wishes to go to the country; good reference if required. Call for two days at No. 207 West 26th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress or seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE and well-recommended young woman; four years in last place; lady to be seen; competent nurse for young and growing children; very fond of children; good seamstress; willing, obliging, and good-natured, sober, and honest; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKS a little English, as nurse to growing children; fond of children, experienced, and willing to amuse and instruct them; is also a good seamstress; best testimonials. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE AS nurse; understands the entire care of an infant; best City reference; is accustomed to traveling; is a good seamstress. Call at No. 192 6th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman as infant's nurse; is thoroughly experienced and a good sewer, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s Agency, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS INFANT'S nurse, (Protestant;) can take entire charge from birth; will travel for the Summer; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse, or chamber-work and waiting in a small family; best reference. Call at No. 217 East 74th st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A WIDOW LADY A YOUNG CHILD to board, or an infant to bring up by hand. Address E. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; thoroughly understands the care of children; willing and obliging; three years' City reference. Call at No. 416 West 42d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class nurse; will take charge of two children; is a good hand sewer; experienced in the care of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 113 West 19th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and needle-work; has excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, either in City or country, with good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse; can sew and is willing to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 27 Morton st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR an English Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 232 West 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDISH woman as competent nurse in an American family; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 613 3d av., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; HAS HAD thirteen years experience; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best City references. Call at No. 10 Clinton place.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 974 3d av.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS nurse to grown-up children; or will take care of an invalid lady; good reference. Address V. L., Box 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS NURSE; understands the care of a baby from birth; is willing and obliging; would travel; very best reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a young girl; two years, City reference. Call for two days at No. 881 6th av.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; EXPERIENCED; best of City reference. Address A. M., Box 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; will do chamber-work and make herself generally useful; can operate on several machines; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation with a family going to California; will take care of growing children or make herself generally useful. Apply at present employer's, No. 104 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress, or to do waiting and chamber-work in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 219 East 35th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class waitress or chamber-maid; has two and a half years' City reference. Call or address No. 111 West 41st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and agreeable; good reference. Call at No. 161 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business; references from last employer. Call at No. 151 East 32d st.

WAITRESS AND ASSIST WITH THE Washing.—Can be seen to-day from her present employer's, No. 331 Madison av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LADIES' or gentlemen's washing; would go out by the day; good references. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the fancy store.

WASHING.—TO GO OUT BY THE MONTH OR day by a respectable woman; good reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., rear, third floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to go out by the day to wash and iron, or house-cleaning; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 108 East 8th st., second floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies', gents' and families' washing. Address No. 134 West 28th st., top floor, front room.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S,

Corner 11th st. and 6th av., farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c., waiting for situations.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH CHEF OR FIRST-CLASS man cook, with good City references; is a good baker and makes and serves well. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK AND pastry cook. Call at 144 West 30th st., basement.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; Protestant; married; no family; understands his business perfectly in both branches; will take the whole charge of a gentleman's place, if required; City and country reference, and three years' from last employer. Address Barnes, No. 256 West 47th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man, married, no incumbrance; long experience in the business; six years' first-class City reference from late employer; a steady place is more of an object than wages. Call or address Coachman, No. 311 4th av., Wright's harness store, between 23d and 24th sts.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-aged single man; is a useful man in a gentleman's place; can give the best references; understands the above in all its branches. Address Simon, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FAITHFUL, reliable young man, Protestant, who is experienced in City and country driving; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; City references. Address, for two days, Industry, Box No. 223 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent references; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FIRST-class City driver; competent in all branches of his business; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; no objection to any part of the country. Apply for reference to S. W. Coe, No. 64 Leonard st., or address W. H. E., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN that understands his business in both branches; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has eight years' reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG MAN OF good appearance; is tall; careful, experienced City driver; highest references from European and American families; two years' best City reference from last place; no objection to go in the country. Call or address Coachman, No. 500 West 47th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; understands gardening; best City references from last employer. Call on or address William, No. 66 Cortlandt st., Office No. 1.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City reference; willing and obliging; sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, Oliver, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references; willing and obliging; City or country. Address or call on William, No. 66 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; is a good groom and a careful driver; useful man, or will assist in a garden, if required; two years' reference; country preferred. Address J., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; EITHER CITY or country; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, P. S., No. 713 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN AS coachman and groom; City or country; first-class reference. Apply at No. 148 East 40th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man as coachman and groom; is willing to help in a garden and make himself generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, thoroughly competent in both branches; excellent driver; understands keeping a gentleman's place in proper order; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employer. Address T. F., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; UNDERSTANDS proper care of carriage or road horses; good City driver; excellent groom; will be highly recommended. Address for two days, E. S., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A MAN and wife; man as a good, useful coachman, wife as first-class seamstress; is willing to take care of one or two children; can be recommended by some of the best families in the City. Address No. 553 3d av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; is a good City driver; has several years' first-class recommendations; no objection to the country. Call or address W. B., No. 713 6th av., harness store, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man either in City or country; highly recommended from England; seven years with late employer in this City. Apply at No. 3 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRUSSIAN, single, first-class City reference in every respect from former and present employers; City or country. Call or address G. L., No. 124 West 46th st., Club Stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man (no family) as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; fine reference; country preferred. Call or address James Doherty, No. 55 East 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN or general man; can milk, care vegetable garden, and take charge of a gentleman's place; excellent City and country references. Address M. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; or would take care of road horses; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address J. H., No. 814 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young man as coachman and groom; also a handy man with carpenter tools. Address H. H., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; will make himself generally useful; is a plain gardener; has five years' reference from his last place. Address B., Box No. 221 Times Office.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife, (Protestant;) man as coachman, wife as laundress; have first-class City reference. Call or address John E. Ross, No. 313 West 15th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; HAS lived fourteen years with former employer; can come highly recommended. Call or address J. M., No. 120 West 29th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, SINGLE YOUNG man; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish the best of references. Call or address J. E. D., private stable, No. 28 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, who has first-class reference; City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERSTANDS the business thoroughly; the best of references. Address American, No. 116 West 54th st., third floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman or farmer; understands the care of horses and cows; good references. Call at No. 439 West 49th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman, or would take care of any kind of horses; is a good driver; with reference. Call or address for two days No. 165 10th av., near 20th st.

COACHMAN—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business; unexceptionable references; five years in last place. Address H. L., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; can milk; country preferred; good reference. Call or address No. 65 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, IN CITY or country, with the best of references from families in this City. Address B., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman or groom; single; City or country. Apply or address C. B., No. 111 West 51st st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—By a young man, single; first-class reference. Address G. P., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, steady man; willing and obliging in respect; City reference. Address C. C., Box 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN IN a private family, or would take care of road horses; understands his business in every respect; is strictly temperate and reliable; can furnish satisfactory City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 209 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; no family; wife French; thorough dress-maker and hair-dresser; excellent City reference as to capability, sobriety, &c. Address Spooner, No. 208 West 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, just landed; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself useful if required; no objection to country. Address Thomas Steele, No. 328 West 17th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address B. B., No. 108 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for the last three years; first-class recommendations from former employers. Can be seen or address William, at present employer's private stable, No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE and reliable young man, who is single and a Protestant, and can furnish good City reference; no objections to the country. Address A. S., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; NO objections to the country; best reference. Call on or address R. H., No. 47 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; seven years' reference; highly recommended; will be disengaged on Monday. Address J. N., No. 284 Madison av., present place.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and useful man; wife as cook; City or country; Protestants; good references. Address W. M., No. 141 Washington st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK AND Laundress.—By a man and wife; no family; well recommended. Address for two days, M. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is competent in every respect. Apply for two days at No. 3 Cliff st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; good City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 57 West 21st st., stable.

FARMER, MARKET-GARDENER, &c.—BY an American Protestant, married man, aged 38 years; thoroughly understands all branches of farming, plowing, sowing, working machines, &c.; also well experienced in vegetable gardening; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—By a man and wife, aged thirty years, no children; man can do farm-work, mow, plow, milk, care cattle and horses, gardening, &c.; wife good cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO IS willing to work on some good farm or do general work on a gentleman's place; good, careful driver of horses; would do anything required about a place; best reference. Address James, Box 201 Times Office.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED man; will make himself generally useful; good reference. Call or address M. B., No. 876 Broadway, A. Bridgeman's seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; can care horses if required; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; five years' reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE gardener; is a good florist; understands raising all sorts of early and late vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in neat order, as first-class references will certify. Address Gardener, Box No. 219 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL GENeral workman; understands green-houses, graperies, flowers, fruit, or vegetables, or full management of a gentleman's place; none need apply without glass; best of reference from the last employer. Address J. K., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; understands the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, and flowers under glass and out doors; the general management of a gentleman's place; first-class recommendations from last employer; will care horse or cow. Address J., Box No. 225 Times Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—MARRIED; IS well experienced in management of green-houses and graperies; cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is good farmer; unexceptionable City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD VEGETABLE GARdener; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; married, and no family; had the care of a gentleman's place for the past three years. Address T., Box No. 222 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT, who has a most thorough knowledge of gardening in every branch; both forcing and outside culture of grapes, peaches, flowers, and vegetables. Call on or address J., No. 351½ Bowery, near 3d st., top floor.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—KNOWS his business thoroughly; had charge of a first-class place for the last three years, and two years in former place; married; no family; best reference, City and country. Address Smith, Box No. 222 Times Office.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS pruning, trimming, the dressing of all kinds of fruits and flowers, and a man to be relied upon. Address E. M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; can milk; will be found trustworthy and reliable; wages moderate; good City and country reference. Address W. L., No. 56 Warren st.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN, SINGLE; CAN furnish satisfactory references from all his employers; has been a gardener for twelve years, and knows all about grape-growing, plants, and vegetables. Apply to C. N., Box No. 211 Times Office.

GARDENER, FLORIST—COOK.—BY A young man, (married;) understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; wife is a good cook; will be found willing and obliging; best references. Address Gardener, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Protestant single man, aged twenty-two years, who can do plain gardening, care cattle and horses, drive, do farm-work, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS PLAIN vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; can drive and milk; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best reference from his last employer. Address G., Box No. 204 Times Office.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS FRUIT TREES, flowers, and vegetables; care for horse and cow; will be found willing and obliging; good recommendations. Address P. F., Box No. 211 Times Office.

GARDENER.—FULLY COMPETENT IN GREEN-houses, hot and cold graperies, laying out new grounds, &c.; is open for an engagement; first-class reference. Address M. C. B., Box No. 218 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS VEGETABLE gardener and florist; is a practical hand at forcing all sorts of fruit and vegetables; can care green-house, grapery, fruit-trees, growing mushrooms, farming; twenty years experience in the country. Can be seen at No. 58 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL man, English, married, well up in the routine of business, flowers, fruit, vegetables, forcing, &c., and where choice and first-class grape growing is expected; best references. Address Henry, No. 141 Washington st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, NOT afraid of work, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, flowers, and fruit, and vegetables, cold and hot graperies; best of references. Address J. K., No. 12 Cortlandt st., in seed store.

GARDENER.—COMPETENT IN ALL THE DIFferent branches belonging to the business; is a first-class plant and grape grower; four years' reference from last place; is sober and honest in every respect. Address R. R., No. 15 John st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS gardener; thoroughly understands the growing of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; no incumbrance; best reference. Address F. D., No. 516 West 27th st.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS THE BUSINESS in all its branches; well recommended. Inquire at Joseph Bellesheim's law office, No. 12 Chambers st.

GROOM OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS groom or waiter in a private family; good reference. Address M., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO GO IN the country; can milk and take care of cows and horses if required; will be found smart and active, and not afraid of work. Address F. E., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT, single man, aged 30 years; is a good plain gardener; can also milk, care cows, care and drive horses, mow lawns, keep walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A STEADY MAN TO TAKE care of a gentleman's place; can milk; ten years' reference; would take a janitor's place. Call or address No. 139 West 51st st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man to take care of a horse and cow and a small garden in the country; has the best of reference from last employer. Address W. H. H., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS USEful Protestant man and groom; can act as coachman and vegetable gardener in a country gentleman's home. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A NEAT, WILLING PROTestant boy, twelve years old, in a gentleman's family, to answer door and do errands; come well recommended. Address the mother, Mrs. H. E. C., No. 121 East 34th st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY ELEVEN YEARS OF age to work for some gentleman in the country for the Summer for his board. Call or address No. 238 East 28th st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A COLORED BOY, SEVENteen years of age, a good home; will make himself generally useful. Can be seen at the laundry, corner of 6th av. and 54th st., for two days.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY FIFTEEN YEARS OF age as errand boy in a wholesale house; speaks German and English; best references. Address C. H. D., No. 222 40th st.

WANTED—BY AN IRISHMAN OF EDUCATION and integrity; acquainted with the Scotch woolen goods; can produce the highest reference as to honesty and ability. Address A. B. C., Jersey City Post Office, New-Jersey.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable young man; is thoroughly acquainted with his various duties, and is obliging; City or country; best City references. Address Mac, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, IN A private family; City or country; the best of City reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address M. G., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—LIVED MANY YEARS as such in England; understands marketing; is single; two years in last place; has best City references to give. Address J. M., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A PROTestant young man; is a first-class servant; has excellent City reference; no objection to going into the country. Call at No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; has best City references from last employer. Call at No. 141 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING English, twenty-three years old, as waiter or second waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address Y. M., No. 232 West 41st st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; good reference. Address Lavanchy, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING GOOD English, as waiter; understands his business perfectly; good City reference; no objections to the country. Address No. 858 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter; best City reference. Call or address Perry at present employer's, No. 6 East 34th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO FILL A POSITION OF TRUST, A good Protestant woman, English, Scotch, or French, (no Irish) as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with children and do a little light chamber-work; must have good personal reference, and be at least twenty-five years old; a permanent home for a reliable, conscientious woman. Address Mrs. F. P., Post Office Box No. 3,851.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER, WHO UNDERstands glass, flowers, and vegetables; married man without family; Protestant preferred. Must come well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address, with real name and references, E., Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MARRIED, WITHOUT family; English, Scotch, or Irish; must thoroughly understand glass, vegetables, and flowers, as well as the care of a gentleman's place, and be well recommended in all respects. Apply by letter to Post Office Box No. 2,866.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO the country, a competent cook to assist in washing and ironing; also an experienced Swedish woman to take charge of milk and butter and assist in washing and ironing; best of recommendations required. Apply for two days at No. 37 East 29th st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG TIDY GIRL IN SMALL English family to help with house-work and sleep in room with child; no washing; City references required; wages $13. Call at No. 131 West 56th st., third flat.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, ENGLISH, German, or French; must understand sewing; none need apply without best City references. Call at No. 20 East 55th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PROTestant woman to cook and assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family. Apply, with late City references, at No. 36 East 31st st.

WANTED—A NURSE IN A SMALL FAMILY; A young Protestant woman to take charge of a little boy and do sewing. Apply at No. 26 East 10th st., between 12 and 2.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A thoroughly-capable Protestant laundress, not over forty. Apply from 10 till 1, with recent City references, at No. 102 Madison av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; Protestant preferred; City references. Apply before 1 o'clock at 26 West 37th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH, IRON, &C., WITH reference, at No. 104 West 13th st. German preferred.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, MAN AS GARDENER, with good references. Apply, after 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 63 East 53d st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, ALSO A waitress; City references required. Apply at No. 14 East 10th st.

WANTED—A COOK; ONE TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 170 West 11th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LUMBER DEALERS.—WHARF, STORE-HOUSE, &c., TO LET.—Business stand of J. B. Cooley, lately deceased, of Elizabethport, N. J., occupied for many years for lumber and coal business. F. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, mornings, or No. 147 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons.

MANUFACTURING JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Wishing to retire, we offer our two safes and office fixtures, also shop tools and fixtures, with lease of premises if desired. Price $1,200. Address H. R. G., Box No. 129 Times Office.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PERFUMERY business on account of ill-health; about $3,000 required. Address for ten days PERFUMERY, Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 2d av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA......WED., April 12 | ABYSSINIA..Wed., Ap'l 26
BOTHNIA....WED., April 19 | *RUSSIA.....WED., May 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..........April 18, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA..........April 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........May 2, at 1 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE, Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA......Thursday, April 13, at 8:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen..April 8, 3 P. M. | England....April 22, 3 P. M.
Helvetia..April 15, 9:30 A. M. | Italy....April 29, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY..........APRIL 8
REGULATOR..........WEDNESDAY..........APRIL 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren. Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
NECKER......Sat., April 8 | MAIN......Sat., April 22
ODER......Sat., April 15 | WESER......Sat., April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Thursday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 29, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 6, at 2 P. M.

from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN PASSAGE..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, May 4

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.......Tuesday, April 11, at 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..Tuesday, April 25, at 4 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.......Tuesday, May 2, P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ASSYRIA..........SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY will sail THURSDAY, April 20, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, for Aspinwall, connecting, via Panama Railroad, at Panama with first-class steam-ships for ports as above.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
NO. 6 BOWLING GREEN.

Notice.---Change of Piers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, TUESDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. ——, THURSDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........SATURDAY, April 15, 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........May 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

WILMINGTON..........TUESDAY, March 28
COLUMBUS..........THURSDAY, April 6

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, April 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..........April 12.
ETNA..........April 26.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI.
ATLAS..........April 20.
CLARIBEL..........May 11.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, the 10th of April, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE of the Fall River Line, between NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, will resume their trips for the season, leaving Pier No. 28 North River daily at 5 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 41 North River daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad, at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

For [illegible], [illegible] A. M.; 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Somerville, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 6, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts, 40c. per quart; retailers and churches, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped anywhere out of town.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 11,262 ON YONKERS Savings Bank. Finder please return to owner, No. 637 6th av.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The property offered for sale at the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday,) April 6, was of a better class than usual, and considerable interest was manifested by those present in the transactions. The following is a review of the day's business:

A. H. Muller & Son. at a Receiver's sale, under the direction of Herman Uhl, Esq., sold the plot of land 49.7 by 95, (rear line 50.5 feet,) with the four-story Nova Scotia stone front building covering same thereon, located on Third avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-fifth street, and known as the German Up-town Savings Bank property, for $80.800, to Edward V. Loew, President of the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank. The building, without fitting up, cost originally $118,000, and the ground $48,000. It is said to stand the bank in, on its books, $206,000. Messrs. Muller & Son also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, H. E. Woodward, Esq., Referee, a three-story brick factory, 25 by 92, with lot same size, on West Eighteenth street, north side, 135 feet east of Sixth avenue, for $26,500, to Robert Hoe, Jr., for the plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm also sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, J. J. Thomson, Esq., Referee, a lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 250 feet west of Second avenue, with a three-story brick building on rear, for $5,000, to Henry Meigs and Alfred Roe, Trustees and plaintiffs in the legal proceedings. The following property offered by the same auctioneers was knocked down at the prices noted, but not sold; One three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19.3 by 86, No. 369 Canal street, near South Fifth avenue, $13,300; one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 40, No. 21 Vestry street, east of Hudson street, $6,500. The five-story brick building, with plot 59 by 111.3 by 46.2 by 108, Nos. 35 and 37 Frankfort street, renting at the rate of $8,000 per annum, was offered for sale by the same firm at the face of the mortgage on the property, $27,000, but as no bids were received it was withdrawn.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold two five-story iron-front stores, with plot 50 by 100 by 25 by 10 by 25 by 110, situate on Greene street, east side, 175 feet south of Houston street, for $25,000 over and above mortgage, with interest and unpaid taxes amounting to $60,192, making a total of $85,192. The property was purchased by Hollis L. Power, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. Delafield Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following building lots, all of which were bought by the Republic Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal actions: Two lots, together in size, 51.2 by 100, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-first street, with one lot 25 by 102.2, in rear on Seventy-first street, sold in one parcel for $44,000; one lot, 25 by 102.2, on Seventy-first street, north side, adjoining above, $8,000, and one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-second street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth avenue, $11,250.

A legal sale by H. W. Coates of two lots, with buildings, on Second street, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street, was adjourned to the 14th inst., and the sale by Messrs. Ludlow & Co. of the houses and lots Nos. 207 and 209 East Fifty-ninth street, 100 feet east of Third avenue, to the 15th inst. The following legal auctions were adjourned sine die: Sale by R. V. Harnett of four lots, two on West One Hundred and Fifteenth street and two on West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, west of Sixth avenue; sale by same auctioneer of seven lots on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, east of Fifth avenue, and sale by A. H. Muller & Son of the building and lot No. 328 Greenwich street, between Jay and Duane streets.

Mr. George H. Burling has recently formed a partnership in the real estate business with Addison Smith, Jr., son of Addison Smith, Esq., late President of the Harlem Bank, and opened offices at No. 34 Pine street and No. 907 Sixth avenue, near Fifty-first street. The firm will give special attention to the collection of rents, and take good care of all property placed in its charge.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-third street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh avenue, and eight lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, south-east corner of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 375 feet east of Second avenue.

By B. Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 60, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 18 feet west of Madison avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. L. Ogden, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 51.8 by 65.11 by 50 by 93.1, on Central avenue, south-east corner of Morris street, and a plot, 51.5 by 109.6 by 50 by 121.7, on Central avenue, north-east corner of Orchard street, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story Nova Scotia stone front building and plot, 3d av., s. w. corner of 55th st., known as the German Up-town Savings Bank, plot 49.7x95, (rear line 50.5 ft.,) building covers same	$80,800
1 three-story brick factory and lot, West 18th st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 25x92; building covers same	26,500
1 three-story brick house (rear) and lot, East 74th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 25x100	5,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 five-story iron-front stores and plot, Greene st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston st., plot 50x100 x25x10x25x110	$85,192

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 plot, 8th av., n. w. corner of 71st st., 51.2x200, with one lot on 71st st., n. s., in rear 25x102.2; sold in one parcel	$44,000
1 lot, West 71st st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th av., adjoining above, 25x102.2	8,000
1 lot, West 72d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x102.2	11,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 5.

Greene st., No. 144, e. s., 100 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x100; William H. Althause and wife to John J. Althause	$16,000
Waverley place, s. s., 50.3½ ft. w. of Greene st., 25.4x85.0½; Henry A. Bicknell to Mary P. Culbertson	800
Barclay st., s. s., lots Nos. 116 and 117 Church farm, 50x100, ½ part of; Hattie A. Dike and husband to Camden C. Dike	10,000
125th st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.11; William H. Johnston and wife and others to John Cook	18,000
77th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x102.2; same to George Hutson	26,000
81st st. s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x102.2; same to same	36,000
125th st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.11; also, 125th st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.11; same to Alex. Wilson	36,000
86th st., s. s., 122 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; William H. Johnston and wife and others to same	26,000
1st av., w. s., 26.8 ft. s. of 81st st., 25x75; same to James Reed	13,500
Sullivan st., No. 37, e. s., 201.7½ ft. from Broome, 21x86; same to same	15,000
6th st., n. s., 271 8-10 ft. e. of Morse av., 158x25, (23d Ward;) same to John S. Johnston	800
Henry st., s. s., 191.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x½ block; William W. Cook and wife to John Brummer	nom.
Same property; Edward V. Loew and wife to same	nom.
8th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 25x100; William P. Tyson to Maurice Levi	nom.
Thompson st., No. 116, e. s., 80.10½ ft. s. of Prince st., 18.11x77.1; John G. Adams, Executor, to August Fassin	nom.
Avenue A, e. s., 62 ft. s. of 19th st., 20x90; Henry T. Wing, Referee, to Samuel H. Brown	1,825
2d av., w. s., 75.10 ft. n. of 85th st., 25x75; Thomas Boese, Referee, to Henry J. Armstrong	9,000
Thompson st., No. 116, e. s., 80.10½ ft. s. of Prince st., 18.11x79.2½; August Fassin to Carl Scholtz	8,000
11th av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 65th st., 50x100; Samuel A. Lewis and wife to Frederick Lewis	nom.
56th st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of 4th av., 22 6x75.5; Michael McGovern and wife to Ellen Daly	18,000
11th av., n. e. corner of 69th st., 175x200.10 to 70th st., ½ part; John Kennedy and wife to Michael Kennedy	17,000
Cherry st., n. s., 277.4 ft. e. of Catharine st., 12.6x108.3; Charles H. Huntenbuis and wife to Mary Dost	2,000
120th st., n. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 18.9x100.11; Nathaniel Terpeny and wife to Charles L. Loser	9,500
2d av., s. e. corner of 97th st., to 1st av. to 96th st., entire block; Solomon Mehrbach and wife to Isaac Baer	80,000
11th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 47th st., 25x100; William Roach and wife to Mary J. Burchell	17,000
54th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x100.5; Charles L. Cornish to Margaret Inglis	nom.
118th st., n. s., 66 ft. e. of 1st av., 50.6x28; also, 118th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.10; Bridget O'Connor to John D. Taylor	200
St. Ann's av., s. w. corner of 146th st., 25x100 (23d Ward;) Mary Jeneess and husband to Henrietta Barnett	1,200
Carmine st., s. s., No. 86, 18.9 ft. e. of Varick st., 20x60; Hester A. Lee to Mary M. Lamb	8,750
Gouverneur st., No. 58, 25x irregular; Julius J. Boehn and others to Patrick Dolan	nom.
15th st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 7th av., 10x103.3; Charles A. Troup to Samuel A. Leszynsky	16,000
60th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; Sarah V. Thornal and husband to Jacob M. Heitz	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

14th st., s. s., e. of 5th av., 21 years; Mary S. Van Beuren to Richard M. Blatchford	$1,800
New Chambers st., No. 56, 3 years; August Miller to Patrick Campbell	420
1st av., s. e. corner of 118th st., 5 years; John Furey to C. O'Reiley	900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
FOR SALE, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st., one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The granite building on the corner of Broadway and Chambers st.; the lots on Broadway are 50.11 feet.
For particulars, apply to
WILLIAM H. ADDOMS & CO.,
No. 99 Gold st.

NO. 224 MADISON AV.

FOR SALE—This handsome full-size four-story brown-stone; near 36th st., in the middle of the block, opposite the residences of Messrs. Phelps & Dodge. The location is one of the best in the City, and the house is in perfect order; price very low.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—For sale, medium-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; hard-wood finish and all modern improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to owner, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 30.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, NEAR THE POST Office; 25x114 feet, with rear entrance; a first-class investment, yielding ten per cent. on price asked; fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 65 EAST 9TH ST.—SECOND HOUSE FROM Broadway; lease seventeen years unexpired; ground-rent, $1,000 per annum, with renewals; for sale cheap. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with Mansard roof, sub-cellar, and all the modern improvements. For full particulars inquire at No. 240 Clinton av., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AV.—$55.000 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL small house in the avenue, near 45th st.; $5,000 cash only asked. Inquire at No. 3 East 45th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, store-room, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, ON the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, thirteen miles from City, an elegant thirteen-room house, hot and cold water, furnace and range, on a lot 50 by 150; will rent furnished for $600 per annum, or sell cheap. Also, a good commodious house, eleven rooms, one acre of ground beautifully laid out, barn and hen-house; range, heater, and shades; located at Plainfield, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; will sell or rent very cheap. F. HUGHES, No. 61 Cedar st.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET. —Handsome country seat, in healthy locality, one hour from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; ten or sixty acres, with fine house; eleven rooms; good barn, hennery; rent low; also, several farms near Elizabeth, suitable for trucking and poultry raising; will rent low. Apply to AMOS CLARK, JR., Elizabeth, N. J.

AT RYE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE GEO. R. JACKSON, on Long Island Sound; two dwellings, with separate barns, gardens, &c., attached; charming location; extremely healthy; fine harbor for yachts; good fishing, bathing, &c.; within an hour of the City. Photographs may be seen at GEO. R. JACKSON & SONS, No. 201 Centre st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A VERY FULLY FURnished and handsome cottage on the Sound, one hour from the City; very healthy, and in every way desirably located; has fourteen rooms, all the modern improvements; good barns, &c.; place and buildings very complete. Address E. P. J., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AT MORRISTOWN—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, an elegant country seat of from 3 to 7 acres in garden and lawn; fine old trees, large new house, gas and water; location beautiful; convenient to schools, churches, and depot.
S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven, for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. C., owner, Astor House, New-York.

WE HAVE A VERY FINE NINETY-ACRE farm to sell or exchange.—Thirteen miles from New-York; good buildings and fully stocked; suitable for dairy or stock farm.
WETHERBEE & MILLS, No. 1,218 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres, between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

**A FINE WESTCHESTER FARM OR COUNtry seat, five miles north of City, at a bargain if sold immediately; good house, &c., &c.; a prime investment. G. W. DITCHELL, No. 2 New Chambers st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT ELIZABETH, handsome house, stable, and large grounds, ten minutes walk from depot. Address WILLIAM, Post Office Box No. 3,667.

BELLEVILLE AND TARRYTOWN.—BEAUtiful houses; high grounds; fruit; very desirable; to rent, sell, exchange. C. PARTRIDGE, 129 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUCKNAM & JAMES A. WOTTON, JR., Bankrupts.—No. 3.795.—By special order of this court, dated March 8, 1876, the undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of the aforesaid bankrupts, will sell at public auction on the 24th day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by R. V. Harnett, auctioneer, all his right, title, and interest whatsoever as such Assignee of William H. Bucknam aforesaid, in certain real estate situated on South street in the City of New-York, and known as No. 245 on said street, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Water street, distant 94 feet 3½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Water street with the easterly side of Pike slip, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Water street 41 feet 6 inches, thence southerly parallel with Pike slip 160 feet to the northerly side of South street, thence westerly along the northerly side of South street 41 feet 6 inches, to land now or late of Anthony P. Ostrom, and thence northerly parallel with Pike slip 160 feet to the southerly side of Water street at the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Excepting, nevertheless, the land lying on the southerly side of South street and the bulkheads thereon, and the piers and wharves appurtenant thereto, and all right, title, and interest to all and every water grant and right to the land under water hereafter to be made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in front of the same, as excepted and reserved in a deed from the President, Directors, and Company of Mechanics' and Traders' Bank to Henry Grinnell and others, dated 12th of March, 1846, recorded in the Register's Office of the City of New-York, in Liber 475 of conveyances, page 99, on the 19th of March, 1846, subject to a mortgage of $27,500, and to taxes, assessments, and all other valid liens. Also all his right, title, and interest whatsoever, as such assignee of William H. Bucknam aforesaid, in personal estate under the last will and testament of Ezra Bucknam, deceased, admitted to probate on the 6th day of December, 1869, and recorded in Liber 192 of Wills, p. 78, in the Surrogate's Office of the County of New-York, the same to be sold subject to a life estate in the widow of the testator, and amounting at the last accounting of the executors thereof (February 26, 1874,) to $95,885 74.

The said interests being the estate in remainder that said William H. Bucknam has under the will of his father, Ezra Bucknam, deceased.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1876. JOHN J. THOMASSON,
Assignee of said Bankrupts, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City. mh31-1aw3wF

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF
DESIRABLE CLINTON AV. PROPERTY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876, at 12 M., at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
by order of the Executors of estate of
JAMES H. LOUNSBERY, DECEASED,
the dwelling-house, with grounds and stable, situate on the easterly side of Clinton av., about 100 feet north of Lafayette av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The main house is 41 feet 6 inches by 50 feet, three stories high, with attic, basement, and cellar. The extension is two stories high, with attic, basement, and cellar. The front is of brown-stone, with double-columned brown-stone portico, and two brown-stone bay windows.

The stable on Hamilton st. is 50 feet by 35 feet, two stories high, and faced up with Callaburg front bricks. The entire first story is lined and finished in hard wood. A tenement is finished in the second story.

The lot is 50 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep.

The property was designed by the late J. H. Lounsbery as a first-class residence, and in all its appointments and construction is considered to be one of the best in Brooklyn.

The location is the best on Brooklyn's handsomest avenue, and must enhance in value, as building plots on the avenue are daily becoming more scarce. The attention of gentlemen desiring to secure a first-class residence in a first-class location is specially called to this sale, as the Executors have determined to close out the property at a figure much below its actual cost.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

P. M. DINGEE,
CHAS. PRATT,
A. B. LOUNSBERY, } Executors.

A photo-lithograph of the buildings can be had of the Executors or Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

Plans of the buildings can be seen at the architect's office, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

The house will be open for inspection from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
RICHARD V. HARNETT will sell at auction
On WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1876,
at 12 o'clock M., at the
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
Under the direction of S. H. Hurd, Esq.,
Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank,
pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court,
THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
corner 26th st.
ALSO,

No. 969 FIFTH AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia stone house, 22x80x100 feet.

No. 36 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, basement, and sub-cellar, 21.6x55x75 feet.

No. 28 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20 x55x100.5. Leasehold.

Nos. 7, 19, 21, 23, AND 25 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, 20x55x100.5. Leasehold.

All the above houses contain every modern improvement throughout.

No. 156 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Two-story brick stable, 20x98.9 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—Two lots, with two-story (Mansard roof) frame house, 20x36. Each lot 25x99.11.

TARRYTOWN.—80 70-100 acres of land on Union Heights, at Tarrytown.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—Country seat, half acre of land, and house, 30x36 feet.

Permits to inspect houses and further information at No. 111 Broadway, basement.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE to let, located in the most desirable part of the city, less than ten minutes' walk from depot. The grounds (1½ acres) tastefully laid out. Shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, fine lawn, shrubbery, &c. Stable and carriage-house, with billiard room on second story. House has twelve rooms and laundry, with ample closets: all modern improvements. The place is very attractive and artistic. House has fine wide piazzas, and is well furnished. To a careful family, reasonable terms. Owner may be seen or addressed at Humbert Bros., No. 18 Wall st., or in the evening at No. 34 West 26th st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house No. 125 Waverley place; has all modern improvements. Call from 12 M. to 5 P. M. Also, first floor at No. 127 Waverley place. Also, photograph gallery, No. 76 6th av., corner of Waverley place, with the dwelling apartments. Keys at Meyer Manus, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. Also, brick building No. 45 Thomas st.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 686 Broadway, corner of 4th st.

FOR RENT—$2.500: FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences: portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.

$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, (modern conveniences,) at Newtown, Long Island; for location, health, and accessibility to New-York unsurpassed; hourly by two railroads; twenty-two minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; rent, $450 to $800. Apply to Mr. WARREN, Newtown, or address H. BRADISH, Post Office Box No. 4,741 New-York.

TO LET—ONLY $800 PER ANNUM, THE BALance of the beautiful row of three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses. Nos. 544 and 548 East 87th st.; stationary refrigerators, marble tiled halls, brick furnaces, abundance of wardrobes, drawers, &c.; Harlem boats land at 84th st. Inquire of Owner on premises, or at No. 185 East 64th st., after 6 P. M.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent at Newark, Elizabeth, Orange, Montclair, Hackensack, and Englewood, N. J., and at Stamford, &c., Conn., and at Lenox, Mass., by the year or for the season; rents moderate. Particulars of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner of Mercer st.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished (or furnished) house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; unfurnished, $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

NO. 132 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING place, full-sized four-story high-stoop dwelling, twenty-one rooms; rent only $2,400. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

NO. 28 WEST 50TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOcated and built medium-sized four-story high-stoop dwelling with extension, to let low.
Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT ELIZABETH TO RENT from May 1; convenient to depot and in the highest part of the city; nine rooms, with bath-room and laundry; house 38x40; lot 75x150, with use of adjoining lot, 100x150, until sold; garden with fruit of all kinds. Address ELIZABETH, Box No. 5,573 New-York P. O.

A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, sub-cellar and all modern conveniences; garden lot adjoining; 69th st., north side, thirteenth house west of 10th av.; easy access by Elevated Railroad. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—FURNISHED—AT AUDUBON PARK, this City, large double house with stable.
This property is on the Hudson River, and occupies entire block between 155th and 156th sts. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY subcellar basement and attic frame house, No. 82 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; handy to all ferries by cars; has a two-story extension, eleven rooms; all improvements; rent, $450. Apply to E. H. WINCHESTER, No. 504 3d av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, CONTAINing one acre of ground, with stable attached, and well stocked with the choicest fruit-trees; situated on 155th st., near 4th av., twenty minutes from Grand Central Depot, and five minutes from Melrose Depot. Inquire on the premises or of J. RAE, JR., No. 209 East 19th st.

$1.500.—TO LET THE FINE THREE-story brown-stone house, No. 136 West 47th st., between 6th av. and Broadway; splendid location; or will sell for $18,000, and leave $13,000 on mortgage for five years. Apply to
WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 6 Pine st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BROWN-stone house; choice location; possession 20th April; rent reduced from $4,000 to $3,000, to responsible parties only; owner might board.
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
No. 1 Pine st. and No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to
WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, NORTH-east corner 5th av. and 44th st., suites of apartments, with baths and closets attached; table d'hôte, elevator; sunny exposure. Apply to JAMES P. COLT, No. 531 5th av.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, 38th st., near 6th av., $2,000; 49th and 53d sts., near Broadway, $1,300; 47th st., near Broadway, three-story high stoop, well furnished, $130 a month.
EDMUND H. MARTINE, No. 1,801 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, CLOSE TO MADI-son av. and about 59th st., on high ground, full-sized four-story house, in complete order, to rent to a private family at a low rent. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON 5TH AV., (Murray Hill.)—An elegantly-furnished corner house on 5th av., above 36th st., will be rented to a private family only for one or two years; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE story, brown stone, 23 by 65, lot 98 feet deep; contains fourteen rooms; in fine order and in good neighborhood; No. 206 East 18th st.; rent $200 per month. Address J. M. RAYMOND, 835 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME FOUR-story stone-front house, 25 feet wide, in East 18th st. Rent, to a private family, $2,500 per annum. It is handsomely and fully furnished.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO RENT FOR THE Summer, fully furnished, cottage with nine rooms and bath-room, convenient to churches, &c; housekeeper if desired. Address A. M. B., Box No. 82, Greenwich, Conn.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE ON THE St. Lawrence, near Waddington, St. Lawrence County, suitable for a large private family, or a hotel; rent only $1,200 a year; value, $40,000. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A FURNISHED THREE-STORY HOUSE to be rented very low to a desirable party; centrally located; No. 222 West 53d st., near Broadway; fine large front yard, shade trees, and flowers.
J. W. BARTLETT, No. 41 East 22d st.

ANY RESPECTABLE FAMILY WISHING to hire a first-class French flat in the new brown-stone houses No. 330 West 48th st., apply as above, to the owner.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP TWENTY-FIVE foot house, eighteen rooms; 23d st., near 7th av.; rent $2,700; last year was $3,100. OWNER, No. 835 Broadway, room No. 2, from 12 till 3.

TO LET—LARGE MANSION, FOURTEEN ROOMS, five acres of well-fruited and shade trees, stable, &c., on Long Island, thirty-five minutes from New-York City Hall. A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 105 East 78th st., with all the modern improvements, &c. Address F. L. W., Box No. 2,976 Post Office.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 10 East 86th st.; house commands a lovely view of the Central Park. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LEASE—ONE TO FIVE YEARS, THE ELEGANT new houses Nos. 463, 465, 467, and 469 5th av.; rent very moderate.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 150 2D av., near 10th st., in perfect order and delightfully located; will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. W. A. RANSOM, No. 537 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES of No. 58 East 13th st., separately or together; suitable for artists' studios and lodgings. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, Agents, Broadway and 17th st.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, HOUSE FIFTEEN rooms, carriage-house, about one acre, choice fruit, fine river view; very healthy; rent very moderate. Inquire at No. 150 Nassau st., room 4.

ORANGE, N. J.—THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY.—Rents, fully furnished, 39 residences; excellent neighborhoods; perfect health; for season or year. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES to let in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK COTTAGES; eight rooms; 54th st., between Broadway and 8th av.; $600. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

LOWER PART OF PRIVATE HOUSE, No. 324 2d av., to let; terms moderate; all modern improvements. Owner resides in house.

SUMMER RESIDENCES ON THE HUDSON River for sale and to let.
HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 147 West 12th st., in perfect order. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house No. 137 East 39th st., in fine order. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET.—FLATS AT NOS. 564 AND 570 LEXINGTON av. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 72.

FOR RENT—SNUG TWO-STORY BRICK COTTAGE; No. 163 83d st., near 3d av.; seven rooms; good neighborhood; $28. Apply next door.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS, WITH ALL MODERN improvements. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 32 Perry st.; rent, $1,100; can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. For particulars apply at No. 197 8th av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE DWELLING, NO. 244 West 49th st. J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 24 Park place.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE PROPERTY NO. 261 SOUTH ST., a three-story building near Catharine slip.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 PINE ST.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Broad and Wall sts.

RENTS MODERATE.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

ASTOR HOUSE.

OFFICES
TO LET
At Low Prices.

STORES ON GREENWICH AND READE STS. TO LET.—Store No. 309 Greenwich st., (Butter and Cheese Exchange,) and store No. 313 Greenwich, corner of Reade st.; each has large vaults in front.

Also, lofts of nine-story building, with thirty-two feet entrance, (basement, first and second stories, and vault,) on Reade st. All the above premises are in good order and well lighted. Apply to
R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

A STORE ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 2d av. and 33d st., for many years a fish store; the store and house No. 2,264 3d av., for many years a butcher's store; also, No. 2,276 3d av. Inquire of owner, Robert I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st., Room 72.

UNION SQUARE.—NO. 209 4TH AV., NEXT TO 17th st.; building will be altered to suit tenants; splendid location for first-class dress-maker, tailor stationery, or other good retail business; very low rents. Apply on premises.

TO LET—LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STORE AND basement, corner of University place and 8th st.; well adapted for family grocery, publishing house, or other business requiring space, light, central location, and moderate rent. Apply at the store.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th av., for business or storage purposes; entrance through the store. Apply as above to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 42 BARCLAY ST., BEtween Church and Greenwich sts.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 PINE ST.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's,) size about 37x100. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUDing store, No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY PRIVATE FAMILY, FOUR ADULTS, for six months from May 1, a partially furnished cottage, not over fifty minutes from this City; must have range, bath, &c., two or three acres ground, healthy location. Address, with particulars, C. L. B., Post Office Box No. 695, City.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, ON OR NEAR MURRAY Hill, full-sized house and lot; no brokerage or commission asked or paid; owners only. Address C. A. S. H., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A HOUSE AT A moderate rent, not over $800 per annum; prefer to deal with owner. Address, with particulars, H. H., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A small two-story basement brick house; good location; $4,500 to $5,000 cash. Address, with full particulars, CASH, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. B. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the MUNICIPAL OXYGEN GAS COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of said corporation on the 9th day of March, 1876, will make application by petition at a General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, to be held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the first Monday of May, 1876, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name, and to assume the name and title of the MUNICIPAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
VARNUM & HARISON,
Attorneys for the Municipal Oxygen Gas Company of the City of New-York, 110 Broadway, New-York.
mh17-1aw6wF

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, corner of 6th av. and 20th st.—The sixth in the course of sermons for the Friday evenings in Lent will be preached April 7 by Right Rev. T. M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island. Services at 7:45 o'clock.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., 200 models, best makers.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST."—A BOOT WHICH SHALL be really a help and not, as is too often the case, a hindrance to walking. This popular style of English shoe for ladies and gentlemen.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.
GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.
Dated February 23, 1876.
HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.
ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, SECOND Judicial District, County of Westchester.—CLARKSON CROLIUS, plaintiff, against MARY ANN MAYHON, William B. Mayhon, Albert Shumway and Sarah, his wife; Henry K. White, Emil Capel, Edwin V. Welch, and Francisco Bianchi, as Trustees for all the creditors, joint and individual, of James H. B. Daly, Joseph John Mayhon and William F. Mayhon, James H. B. Daly and Margaret, his wife; Joseph J. Mayhon, Adolph Picaut, Benjamin Simon, Emil Capel, James B. Clark, and William F. Mayhon, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 5th of November, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 John street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November, 1875.
S. P. [illegible]ILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh3-1aw6wF* 52 John st., New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1.257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
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A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house, will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, a front room, southern exposure; handsomely furnished, large closet and all conveniences: the neighborhood is pleasant, and home comforts assured. No. 121 East 54th st.

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NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations: apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

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HAVING LEASED HOUSE NO. 7 GRAM-ERCY Park, I will have delightful rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 35 East 21st st., between 10 and 3.

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NO. 54 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms on second floor for families; single rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms reasonable; best references; house kept by a Southern lady.

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THE MISSES ENSWORTH (FORMERLY OF No. 22 Union square) have desirable rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen. Apply at No. 26 West 23d st. References.

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NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST. — HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, on second and third floors, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; also, hall rooms; references.

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Nos. 12 and 14 5th av.; parlor and two bedrooms, second floor, front; private table, if desired.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, with or without private table; also front room on fourth floor.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS AND one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house. Reference.

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NO. 33 WEST 31ST.—ROOMS TO LET TO A family, with private table; gentlemen, physician, or dentist.

NO. 47 WEST 22D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; liberal arrangements can be made for Summer; references.

NO. 42 WEST 19TH ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED second story rooms to rent, with board; accommodations first class for gentlemen and wives.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 33, WEST.—TO let, with board, one suite of rooms, second floor, front, southern exposure; Summer prices; no moving.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE ROOM AND hall room, connecting, to let, with board; now vacated. Best of reference.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—TWO ELEGANT SUITES will be vacated in a few days. House and table first class; also, single rooms; references.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE from 5th av.—A large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR SUITE OF apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, COMPLETE, to let, with or without private table, at No. 27 West 39th st.

NO. 36 WEST 27TH ST.—A LARGE HALL room to let, with board, suitable for a gentleman; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED room on second floor; excellent table; references.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITES AND SINGLE rooms, with or without board; references.

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WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 42D STS., Broadway and 9th avs., by gentleman and wife, from May 1, a cheerful, spacious-furnished, front room, second or third floor, with good closet-room, bath on same floor, also board; will be absent two days in week during Summer; if suited will make permanent engagement; will not pay more than $18 per week; references exchanged. Address S. N. L., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, not to exceed from $30 to $40 a week; prefer a strictly private family; second floor, front; use of bath; location 34th to 23d sts., Broadway and 4th av.; must be first class; best reference given. Address F. O., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and maid; must be in a private family where there are no other boarders, and in a good neighborhood, and first-class in every way, and for such are willing to pay; answer stating terms; boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address Dexter, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—I WISH TO MEET A PARTY who will for the purpose of economy or company, rent me a floor in their house, with board; neighborhood must be good; my family consists of self, wife and daughter, ten years old; will give good reference and require same; will pay at rate of $1,800 per annum. Address Post Office Box No. 100 Williamsburg.

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TWO GENTLEMEN WISH TWO LARGE rooms, connecting, with board, where there are no other boarders, between 9th and 23d sts. and Broadway and 7th av.; terms must be moderate. Address G., Box No. 997 Post Office.

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TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTING OF parlor and extension, well calculated for a physician, in a private dwelling, (furnished,) at No. 121 Lexington av. Can be seen on application at the above number.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,
WILLIAM SALOMON, } Executors.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y. ja14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TERENCE CUSACK, late of the City of New-York, plumber, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 83 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1876.
BRIDGET CUSACK, Executrix, &c.
PETER LEVINS, Executor, &c.
mh24-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
PETER JACKSON, Executor.
ja14-1aw6mF*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14TH ST.

THE GRAND BALL OF 1876,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, 1876, at 9 o'clock, for the benefit of the New-York Women's Centennial Union.

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STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY, April 8, at 8 P. M. GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the NEW-YORK (HOMEOPATHIC) HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. The following artists will appear: CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Anna Bulkley Hills, Contralto; Geo. J. White, Violinist; Alfred H. Pease, Pianist; the Weber Quartet: Mr. George Ellard, Mr. William C. Baird, Dr. Arthur D. Hills, H. H. Howland. Signor Emilio Agramonte, Conductor. Tickets, $1: for sale at principal music stores.

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Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........................Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

FINE ARTS.

TO CONNOISSEURS.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS
Owned by the late
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
Comprising the work of the most eminent Masters of various schools:
Rosa Bonheur, Troyon, Meissonnier, Diaz, Gerome, Couture, Fromentin, Theo. Rousseau, Schreyer, Decamps, Jules Dupre, Daubigny, Bouguereau, Merle, Villegas, Madrazo, Brion, Ed. Frere, Robert Fleury, Ziem, &c. Also, Church's great picture of the
"HEART OF THE ANDES,"
and Story's marble statue,
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Exhibition will open at the
KURTZ GALLERY,
No. 6 East 23d st., on and after April 17. Sale at
CHICKERING HALL,
on
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

SCHAUS' ART GALLERY,
No. 749 Broadway.
On exhibition,
CABANEL'S new picture
"PENELOPE."
For the benefit of the Art Department of the Young Women's Christian Association. Admission, 25 cents.

ART.
At private sale: Arnold Corrodi's great historical painting, "The Roman Jews at the Triumphal Entry of Titus," after Flavius Josephus, $3,500. Prof. Ch. Koehler's celebrated painting, "Cinderella," $2,500. On view from 9 to 12 forenoon, at No. 65 Union place.

ART GEMS.—PAINTINGS, ANCIENT AND MODern, water colors, engravings, for sale or exchange; pictures lined, cleaned, and restored. ENGLISH CONNOISSEUR, No. 242 West 55th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 7,
Planche's sparkling comedietta of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK...as....VISCOUNT DELIGNY
with Sheridan's brilliant comedy of
THE RIVALS.
The cast of these plays will include also Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Miss GERALDINE MAYE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT.
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, first representations of the beautiful petite drama called
TEARS, IDLE TEARS.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE in his original character of
WILFRED CUMBERLEDGE
with
THE RIVALS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 10 and 11,
TEARS, IDLE TEARS,
and
THE RIVALS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12, after weeks of elaborate preparation will be produced a new comedy drama, written expressly for this theatre, by Messrs. A. C. Wheeler and J. Steele Mackaye, entitled
TWINS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor...........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....................................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF SARDOU'S NEW PLAY,
Translated and adapted for this theatre by Mr. JOHN PARSELLE.
FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*
FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. B. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. B. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, April 8, THIRD MATINEE of FERREOL.

CHICKERING HALL.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
THE MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB,
MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
have kindly volunteered to give a concert in behalf of the WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 7.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets $2 (two dollars) each at Chickering Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14TH ST.
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 7, 1876, at 8 o'clock,
First appearance in Italian opera of
MME. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM,
LA TRAVIATA.
MME E. PAPPENHEIM..............as..............Violetta
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI...................as..........Alfredo Germont
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA.............as..........Giorgio Germont
Miss Cooney, Phillips, Barberis, Landini, Bari. d.
Musical Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, April 8, at 1:30,
GRAND TITIENS FAREWELL MATINEE
prior to her departure for Europe on Saturday, April 15.
NORMA. NORMA.
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS
in her unrivaled character of NORMA.
Miss Beaumont. Mr. Tom Karl, Signor Reina.
MONDAY, April 10.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.
Farewell testimonial to the
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS.
Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music and 114 Broadway.

MLLE. ANNA DE BELOCCA.
Messrs. STRAKOSCH have the honor to announce that
MLLE. ANNA DE BELOCCA,
who sailed from Europe on THURSDAY, March 30, in the steam-ship Germanic, will make her first appearance in America on
EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1876.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. EVERY NIGHT at 7:45.
Proprietor and Manager..............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE.

120th to 128th performance of AUGUSTIN DALY'S greatest play.
Miss Fanny Davenport,
Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nunes, and Mr. John Brougham.
PIQUE MATINEE
SATURDAY at 1:30.
*** 150th performance of PIQUE. FRIDAY, April 28.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
(Accessible by all the popular lines of travel, convenient to all the hotels and ferries.) EIGHTH WEEK of the great success of Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S humorous comedy, in 4 acts; 53d time TO-NIGHT.

BRASS,

with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, Lewis Morrison, J. C. Padgett, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, J. P. Cooke, C. Rosene, and Mr. Geo. Fawcett Rowe in his original creation of Walfton Stray. ("See this Ring?") Evening at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2. Box office open 9 to 4. Prices, $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.

NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS
NOW OPEN,
Day and Evening.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SIXTH MATINEE,
FRIDAY, April 7, at 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Mr. GEORGE MATZKA, Conductor.
SYMPHONY, No. 4.......................................Beethoven
OVERTURE—"Romeo and Juliette," (first time in America).......................................Tschaikowsky
ADAGIO—Of Symphony, "Jupiter".......................Mozart
OVERTURE—"Calm at Sea and Happy Voyage."
Mendelssohn
Tickets with reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Decker Brothers, No. 33 Union square; Nos. 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
During the entire of this week the theatre WILL BE CLOSED, in order to perfect the preparations for the reproduction of Shakespeare's
HENRY V.,
which will be offered in all its grandeur
ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10,
with the distinguished player, Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD, as King Henry.
THE SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN,
at box-office, open at 8 o'clock.

GRAND BILLIARD MATCH
AT TAMMANY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 7,
Between CYRILLE DION, Champion,
and A. P. RUDOLPHE,
for the championship of the four-ball American game; $500 and the diamond cue; 1,500 points on a 5½x11 four-pocket table. Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50; ladies accompanied by gentlemen admitted free. Tickets to be had at all the leading billiard rooms in this City and Brooklyn.

THE YALE GLEE CLUB,
assisted by
HARRY P. HATCH—YALE, '74,
will give a
CHARITY CONCERT
AT CHICKERING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 P. M.
Reserved seats, $1: can be obtained at Dodd & Mead's, No. 751 Broadway, and Caswell & Hazard's, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway;
WESTERN. Very best entertainment in New-York. Home of Beauty, Resort of Fashion, Temple of Art. Evenings, 8 o'clock; matinées, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Grand variety olio of 60 artists. The Supernatural Russian Fire King. Rel Muab. Rel Muab. Rel Muab. Mlle. Duclos, Beautiful Circassians. 13 tableaux Centennial Levee. Amazon March. The Pilgrims. Peerless Zitella. Beautiful Richmond. Great Elviro. BANJOIST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY.
EVENING AT 8.
WALTER BENN
and LITTLE JACQUELINE
in
HOT CORN GIRL and
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
MATINEES AT 2.
Sheldon, Louise Sylvester, Colton, Willard, Stewart, Nellie Sanford, Emily Maynard, in the great sensation,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
First nights of Kenward Philp's burlesque of
CHEEK.
Entire new Olio of Fun, in which new stars appear. John Williams the Lancashire Lad, Wild, White, Richmond, Reed, Tooley, Bradley, Macdermott, Fortescue, Miss Hughes, Miss Franklin, and fifty others.
Every night and matinées
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, all new; only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at manufacturers' prices. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at
HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory,
Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 372 2d av., corner 21st st.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING'S, and other first-class new and second-hand Pianos and Organs to let until rent-money pays for them as per contract; great bargains for cash; 7⅓-octave Piano, not used three months, for $200 cash.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them as per contract. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 18 4th av. Apply on the premises.
W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—ADOPTION OF IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS—REFUSAL TO INDORSE A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE—SPEECHES OF GEN. COCHRANE AND GEN. PALMER.

A regular monthly meeting of the Liberal Republican General Committee was held last evening at the head-quarters of the committee in Broadway, near Thirty-second street, Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, the Chairman of the committee, presiding. There was a very full attendance, and among those present were Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. George H. Mackay, Col. Henry Beeney, Col. Jardine, Gen. George W. Palmer, James L. Hastie, Capt. James Greer, William H. De Camp, and Samuel J. Glassey.

Gen. Cochrane, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following:

Resolved, That, though the Liberal Republicans of this organization, after four years devoted to the cause of independent politics, believe that of the two political parties the Democratic has proved less accessible to the legitimate influences of public opinion than the Republican, they nevertheless recommend that all independent voters address themselves seasonably to the respective National Conventions of these parties, to the end that their proceedings shall fairly answer to the country whether either of them is to be trusted for an honest administration of the Government, or whether, in their failure, an independent movement of the people will not be necessary to effect it.

Whereas, The fifthly enumerated principle of the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1872 which, among the essentials of just government, regarded "thorough reforms of the civil service as one of the pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claim to public employment; that offices of the Government cease to be matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor," having been approved by the authority which summoned the Union Republican Party into National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and having been affirmed by the Republican Conventions of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, Vermont, and Connecticut, as it doubtless will be by every Republican State Convention responsive to the call; therefore

Resolved, That we avail ourselves of the occasion to congratulate the country on this advance made by the Union Republican Party from the depths of administrative corruption to the firm ground of administrative reform.

Resolved, That it was a spectacle contemplated with pride when, in the "fatness of these pursy times," the Union League Club of New-York City, denouncing the fraud and corruption of public affairs, demanded that the condition and conduct of every branch of the public service be searchingly investigated, that all corrupt practices be exposed, and the betrayers of public trusts be punished.

Resolved, That the thanks of every honest and independent American citizen are due to Hon. George William Curtis for the fearlessness and success with which, as the champion of honest politics, he withstood the consorted bands of political machinists at Syracuse, and to the faithful men who united with him to resist their selfish schemes.

The mention of the name of Mr. George W. Curtis elicited great applause. The resolutions were seconded by several delegates, and were unanimously adopted. Mr. George W. Rose, of the Nineteenth Assembly District, offered a resolution nominating Hon. James G. Blaine for the Presidency, and asking the appointment of a committee of fifteen to name a Democrat for the position of Vice President on the ticket.

The resolution was not seconded, and several emphatic objections were made to its being entertained. The point of order having been raised that the resolution had not been seconded, Mr. Glassey, for the purpose of bringing the question of adopting the resolution before the meeting, seconded it. The Chairman ruled the resolution out of order, on the ground that it was not the province of the committee to make nominations for the Presidency, that being the duty of a properly constituted convention. The committee was not yet prepared to indicate its preference for any candidate, and much less to commit itself to one. Its object was to reaffirm the principles of an honest administration of public affairs, and this was sufficient for the present.

No appeal was taken from the Chair's decision and Mr. Rose withdrew from the room, saying that it was manifest that he was not to be permitted to express his opinion.

Gen. Cochrane moved that Mr. Rose be invited to return to the room, and said that there was no intention to restrict liberty of speech. Mr. Rose's resolution had been considered by the Committee on Resolutions, but the committee had concluded that it was best to report resolutions advocating principles, without naming candidates.

Mr. E. L. Bullock, the Secretary of the General Committee, said that they must be governed by parliamentary law. The Chair had ruled the resolution out of order, and it must be so considered in default of an appeal being taken and the decision of the Chair overruled.

Gen. Cochrane's motion to invite Mr. Rose to return was unanimously carried, and Mr. Rose reentered the room and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Bullock Gen. Cochrane was called upon to speak on the resolutions which he had introduced, and which had been adopted. He said that the resolutions ought to meet the views of all honest, independent voters. The Liberal Republicans had not indicated any preference for candidates for the Presidency, but they were unalterably devoted to the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati platform, which experience had shown to be deserving of all the support they received at the time of their adoption. The succeeding events had shown that it would have been better for the country if the principles of the Liberal Republicans, enunciated at Cincinnati, had been practically carried into operation. Thousands of non-partisans were now anxious to support those principles, and the time was ripe for the crystallization of a party that would carry them into effect. The Liberal Republicans had adhered to principles and disregarded the mere claims of would-be leaders. Honesty in office and purity in Government were the watch-words on the banner of the Liberal Republicans, and an army of honest-minded citizens were now marching to enroll themselves under that standard in this Centennial year of the Republic.

The remarks of Gen. Cochrane were received with great cheers.

Gen. Palmer, formerly Appraiser in the Custom-house, was called upon to speak, being introduced as one who had been decapitated for adherence to principles rather than men. He warmly approved of the principles set forth in the resolutions submitted by Gen. Cochrane, and of the remarks made in support of them. Those who had been ostracized for their adhesion to principles had been abundantly vindicated by the course of events, and they occupied a far more enviable position than those who had tyrannically applied the partisan decapitating ax. They were as proud of their old standard-bearer, Horace Greeley, as though he had been elected, and they would stand shoulder to shoulder with such men of moral courage as George William Curtis, and those Republicans who acted with him, in their efforts to purge and purify party politics and eliminate from them the autocracy of party discipline. [Applause.]

The committee then adjourned.

A LETTER FROM COL. ETHAN ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not many days since, as Chairman of the National Committee of Liberal Republicans, I addressed a circular letter to each member of the committee throughout the United States, asking the questions, Shall there be a meeting of the committee? Shall there be a National Convention, and if so, when and where? The fact was also therein stated that the Liberals had retained their organization in each State, and were to-day the honest, faithful conservators of the principles of the Cincinnati platform of 1872, uncontaminated by the bribes of office or the intrigues of politicians.

This circular letter was widely published, and has been responded to not only by members of the committee, but letters have also been received from many of the most prominent, wisest, and purest of our public men, who claim to see in this "Liberal organization" a nucleus of honest, patriotic citizens, who have been for the past four years tried in fire and their integrity proved, around who the "independent voters" of the nation from both the old parties can rally to redeem the Republic from the grasp of political banditti.

But there is a divided sentiment in the answers I have received. There is a concurrence in demanding a meeting of the committee and a National Convention, but while on the one hand some insist that this "Liberal Convention" should be called before the others, and such nominations made that must secure the indorsement of one of the following conventions; on the other hand, the opinion is given that both the meeting of the "Liberal National Committee" and of the convention should follow those of the Republicans and of the Democracy.

In this perplexity of doubt as to what is best to be done with regard to calling the "National Committee" together now, or at a day succeeding the June conventions, and as for myself, feeling anxious to do that only which may best secure the reforms we strive for, I send you this note, requesting its publication with your own comments and advice; and following this, if the independent press will take up the subject, we will have within a few days a decided opinion, leaving no room for mistakes.

Let me add here that there are perhaps half a million of "Liberals" in the country, who for the past four years have been scattered indiscriminately between the two dominant parties seeking only to vote for the best men in each, but who may be consolidated into an organized, working political force within thirty days after the word shall be given in each State by those authorized to speak. How many thousands of the independent, honest Republicans and Democratic voters, disgusted with the results of "professional politicians," will unite with these "Liberals," is the unknown quantity to be ascertained. A union of "Liberals" and "Independents seems to me to be the demand of the moment."

In the many letters received, it is surprising with what concurrence of views four names are presented as suitable for the reform nomination, viz.: Bristow, Adams, Davis, and Trumbull. But Washburne, Hayes, and Tilden are now and then commended. It must be evident from the events of the past two weeks that the old parties will have none of these, for they will both continue to be run by the "machine politicians," and of those by the "baser sort." However, an aroused, indignant people determined to have "honesty" in public affairs, may yet conquer if properly directed.

Yours, very truly, ETHAN ALLEN.

TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD SURROGATE.

ACTION OF THE VARIOUS COURTS—CHIEF JUSTICE DALY TAKES POSSESSION OF THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

The Surrogate's Office and Court were closed yesterday to all business, out of respect to the memory of the late Surrogate, Stephen D. Van Schaick, and the flags upon the City Hall were displayed at half-mast. To-day business will be resumed as usual, but on Monday, the day set for the funeral of the deceased, the office will be again closed.

As soon as the news of the death of Surrogate Van Schaick was conveyed to Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, he proceeded to the Surrogate's Court and Office, and took formal possession of the same, and was sworn in as Acting Surrogate. Chief Justice Daly will conduct the business of the office and court as usual until the choosing of a successor. The calendar of the court will be called by him on Monday next. The appointment of a successor to the late Surrogate rested with the Board of Supervisors, in accordance with the act of 1847. There promises to be an interesting question raised in the present case as to whether the Board of Aldermen, who are the present Supervisors, have this power. At any rate, the appointee will only hold office until the next general election, which occurs in November, when a Surrogate will be voted for to fill the remainder of Mr. Van Schaick's unexpired term.

In Part I. of the Superior Court, before Chief Justice Monell, the following minute was entered upon the records: "The intelligence having been communicated to the court of the sudden and unexpected death of Hon. S. D. Van Schaick, the incumbent Surrogate of this City and County, it is deemed appropriate that a suitable notice of the sad event should be taken by the courts and entered upon their minutes. Mr. Van Schaick, for many years prior to his elevation to the bench of the Surrogate's Court, had occupied a responsible position in that court, which he had filled and the duties of which he had discharged with marked acceptance and benefit to the community. He became chief of the court only at the last election, and has occupied his seat only since the 1st of January last. This court unites with the community in expressing its high sense of the ability, integrity, and eminence of the deceased jurist, and its sorrow for the loss which, in his death, has fallen upon the City and County."

The Special Term of the Superior Court took appropriate action in regard to the death of Surrogate Van Schaick yesterday. The knowledge of the bereavement was brought to the attention of the court by William R. Martin, who made the customary motion to adjourn the court out of respect to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Schermerhorn seconded the motion, which was granted by Judge Speir, who gave some reminiscences of the kindly traits of the character of Mr. Van Schaick, and paid a worthy tribute to his memory. A minute of the adjournment and of its cause was ordered to be entered on the records of the court.

The various parts of the Marine Court adjourned yesterday, out of respect to Surrogate Van Schaick's memory. The parts of the Supreme Court will probably be adjourned to-day.

It is seldom that the death of a Judge forms an absorbing topic of conversation among the politicians who frequent the City Hall, but the demise of Surrogate Van Schaick was made an exception to the rule. While the flags over the building were flying at half-mast in respect to his memory, the Democratic City Fathers were engaged in their committee-rooms in talking about their right to appoint his successor. They claimed that they were not only Aldermen, but Supervisors, and that, under a law passed in 1847, they had, as Supervisors, the power to fill the vacancy. The law they rely upon is as follows:

In case a vacancy shall occur in either of said offices [Surrogate and Recorder] by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board of Supervisors of such City and County are authorized to fill such vacancy until the general election next ensuing the happening of such vacancy, when an election shall be held to fill the unexpired term of the officer whose term has become so vacant. (Section 3 of act of Dec. 15, 1847, chapter 488.)

If any doubt should be expressed as to the right of the Aldermen, as Supervisors, to fill the vacancy, the matter will probably be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. It is claimed, however, by some persons that Gov. Tilden has a right to appoint a new Surrogate for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Van Schaick, under the Judiciary act of 1870.

There are already a large number of candidates named for the position. Among the most prominent are Mr. Delano C. Calvin, who ran for Surrogate at the last election and was defeated; Alfred T. Ackert, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, ex-Judge Spencer, Alderman Purroy, and in fact nearly all the lawyers on the Tammany General Committee.

ALDERMEN IN SESSION.

MESSRS. MORTON, MURPHY, AND PATTERSON CONFIRMED AS EXCISE COMMISSIONERS—RAPID TRANSIT.

The Board of Aldermen unanimously confirmed Messrs. George W. Morton, Owen Murphy, and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., yesterday, as Excise Commissioners, for a term of three years from May 1. A communication was received from the Mayor, announcing the death of Surrogate Van Schaick, and recommending the board to take suitable action. The following special committee of five was then appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, and to submit them at a meeting of the board to be held at 3 P. M. to-day: Messrs. Purroy, Gumbleton, Billings, McCarthy, and Hess. Alderman Cole offered a resolution, which was laid over, requesting the Legislature to pass a law providing for the erection of a new public building in the City Hall Park for the use of the departments and offices which are now far from each other, such building to be erected on the site of the old Park Hospital, and bonds to an amount not exceeding $300,000 to be issued to pay for the work. The special committee on the "salt water project" presented a report adverse to using the waters of the North and East Rivers for fire and sanitary purposes, as the supply of Croton water can be made available for all emergencies. The report was laid over. Alderman Gross offered a resolution protesting against the bill introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Prince, taking away from the Common Council the power to establish and let ferries. The matter will be called up at the next meeting. A resolution directing the Corporation Attorney to bring suits for violations of the Corporation ordinances in the District Courts nearest to the places of business of defendants, was adopted over the Mayor's veto. Alderman Purroy presented a report of the Law Committee on the resolution of Alderman Bryan Reilly, which was offered last week, requesting the Corporation Counsel to take legal means to prevent the Elevated Railroad Company from building a track at the Battery. The report recited that the board had no jurisdiction over the matter, and that the Park Commissioners, who had control of the Battery, gave permission to the company to lay tracks therein. The report then says: "The New-York Elevated Railroad Company is not about to lay its tracks 'almost through the centre' of the Battery Park, nor will the extension of its track along the northern boundary of that park [in accordance with the route laid out by the Commissioners of Rapid Transit and by the Park Department] tend to 'entirely destroy it.' On the contrary the proposed extension skirts along the extreme northern border of Battery Park, only crossing the short northwestern corner, and leaves more than nine-tenths of it untouched. The Battery Park is not in any danger whatever, in fact, the Counsel to the Corporation, in an opinion given to the Park Department and hereunto annexed, carefully protects all that portion of the park south of the imaginary line which defines the former low-water mark (and nine-tenths of the park is south of this line) which is held by the City in trust for the purposes of a public park, and can therefore never be infringed upon, but must always be preserved for its present use. It also as carefully protects the Central Park and every other park, and the lands which are held by the City under similar trusts. The proposed extension runs over that part of the Battery which was formerly between low and high water mark, where the City owns the land in fee simple, absolute, and clear of all trusts and limitations. It may be added that, to prevent the road from crossing where it does, would be practically to destroy all hopes of Rapid Transit, as any one can see that it is physically impossible for a railroad train to run around the sharp corner it is now authorized to cross."

The report was laid over, and the Board adjourned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEASURES.

The regular meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. George W. Lane, Vice President, in the chair. In view of a communication received from the New-York City Council of Political Reform, a committee of conference on bills pending in the Legislature affecting the dock and other departments of the City was appointed. Resolutions offered by Mr. John F. Henry in favor of the permanent organization of the Signal Service Weather Bureau, as recommended by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, were adopted. Mr. F. K. Thurber offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, expressing the desire of the Chamber that a Board of Railway Commissioners should be established in this State similar to that of the State of Massachusetts. Resolutions were adopted expressing the desire of the Chamber that the Senate of the United States should second the efforts of the House of Representatives in restoring the old rates of postage on third-class matter, with the limitation that sample parcels of merchandise should not exceed twelve ounces in weight. Mr. Conkling offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, in regard to the recent death of Gen. Prosper Montgomery Wetmore, eulogizing the deceased, and referring to his valuable services as a patriotic and loyal citizen.

SCANDAL INVESTIGATION.

THE CONGREGATIONAL PREACHERS.

DISCUSSION OF THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION—A COMMITTEE OF FIVE TO ACT WITH THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FIVE—A PROTEST FROM DRS. STORRS, BUDINGTON, AND OTHERS—THEY RESIGN FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

The New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers held the third and final session of their annual meeting yesterday, in the Puritan Church, at Marcy and Lafayette avenues, Brooklyn. As on the preceding day, the deliberations of the body were carried on in privacy, and with the exception of about a half hour spent in the examination of candidates for the ministry, the association devoted its entire time to the consideration of the report affecting Mr. Beecher's case, and the amendments thereto. Twenty-four delegates were present, including Mr. Beecher, Drs. Budington, Martin, and others, who took an active part in the discussion on Wednesday. The amendment of Prof. Martin, offered on the previous evening, to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Beecher, independently of all other investigations in process or in contemplation, was first taken up, and it excited a debate, in which Prof. Martin and Dr. Budington spoke, favoring its adoption, while Mr. Beecher and Rev. H. M. Storrs opposed it. After the discussion a vote was taken, and the amendment was declared lost by the Moderator, Dr. Whipple. The following amendments of Rev. H. M. Storrs, presented on Wednesday, after the acceptance of the report of the committee, were again called up and discussed:

Whereas, Every ministerial association must be deeply affected by whatever gravely touches the moral reputation and character of its members, and

Whereas, Every member when unwarrantably assailed by disreputable charges has a right to expect and to ask from the brethren of his association whatever aid they can render toward discovering and establishing the truth; and since not he alone but the whole body of the Christian ministry, and of the Christian faith have the right to ask it of them, and, whereas, there is still more or less extensive dissatisfaction with previous investigations into what has been alleged against our brother, Rev. H. W. Beecher, and as there is now a possibility of a new investigation by a commission of five eminent Christian men, according to the advice of the late Brooklyn Council, therefore,

Resolved, In view of these facts, and of the further fact that Mr. Beecher has publicly, repeatedly, and in strong terms expressed his desire that such investigation shall be thorough, complete, and final,

Resolved, That a committee of five be now appointed by this association and requested to publicly invite any parties believing or professing to have evidence, or any knowledge of evidence, not already investigated before the civil court, to present the same before the commission; and said committee be requested to give to them, or to any parties bringing definite charges against Mr. Beecher, whatever assistance that may seem called for to these parties and proper to the committee, in order to make such a presentation of the same before that commission as shall be likely to secure the earliest possible determinate and satisfactory issue.

Resolved, That in the name of our accused brother, in the interest of truth and common Christianity, this association desires and invites all persons claiming to have such evidence, or bringing such charges, to avail themselves of this means—if they desire such help—for laying the same before that commission of investigation.

Resolved, That if those who claim to have evidence, or to be able to substantiate charges of immorality against Mr. Beecher, shall knowingly fail or refuse to make use of this or other means for bringing such charges or evidence before that commission of investigation this association, in the absence of further light, must hold itself henceforth amply justified in utterly condemning those charges, allegations, insinuations, and rumors as false and slanderous, and in defending Mr. Beecher as a worthy, honored, and beloved member of this body.

Resolved, That Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Rev. W. I. Budington, D. D., Rev. L. Smith Hobart, Rev. R. S. Stone, and Rev. S. H. Virgin be named as the said committee, and that they be earnestly requested thus to act for the Association.

The reading of the above having been concluded, Rev. Mr. Lockwood, the Treasurer of the association, moved that it be tabled, and the question being put, a protracted discussion ensued, after which the motion was lost. Pending the discussion on a motion for adopting the resolutions the following letter from Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs to the Moderator was read:

No. 80 PIERREPONT STREET, BROOKLYN,
April 6, 1876.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: I learn that my name has been in the association to-day in connection with a committee proposed to be appointed to receive and prosecute charges against Rev. H. W. Beecher, before a "commission" expected to be hereafter constituted, and also in connection with a committee proposed to be appointed to receive and investigate such charges on behalf of the association itself. Will you have the kindness to say for me that I entirely decline to serve the association in either of these capacities?

Very truly yours, R. S. STORRS.

To Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE, D. D., Moderator, &c.

Dr. Budington, arguing against the propositions of Rev. H. M. Storrs, said that the preamble and resolutions affected a matter of grave ecclesiastical polity. For his own part, he believed in dealing with Mr. Beecher's case in the manner proposed by the Church at Andover. If the association adopted the resolutions, it put itself on the side of the late Advisory Council, which he believed to have been organized under circumstances at variance with true Congregational usages.

Mr. Beecher deferred to the better knowledge of his brother, Dr. Budington, on matters of polity, but when it came to a question of public opinion on the feeling of Congregational churches, it was a matter in the discussion of which he desired to object to the Doctor. "When it comes," added Mr. Beecher, "to taking up the views of Dr. Budington or the 400 men who made up the council, I hold with the men who made up the council. There is no danger of the troubles which Dr. Budington apprehends. There never was a time when any church that felt oppressed in its ecclesiastical relations could not get out. The same is true of Plymouth Church and the Church of the Pilgrims. There is nothing to hinder their going out. The way is free. My advices from New-England in general are very large, and in respect to the churches of the West and North-west, I think there is no danger whatsoever of their allying into any other relation than that which they now sustain—that of an unbroken brotherhood of churches practically, whatsoever they may be in theory. But I simply wish to say that the Congregationalism represented in the council was the real old Puritan Congregationalism, and this proposition of the Andover Church, which Dr. Budington favors is a new and spurious kind. It is unknown and untried by our churches. I do not care to press this matter here, but the old Congregationalism was fairly represented by the Advisory Council, a body honorable in its composition, and which will be honored more and more in the days to come. My point is that I am a member of this Association—enough a meber, at any rate, to be put upon trial, and therefore I have a right to say, since my reputation and every relation that endears a man to his family and to society are involved—I have a right to come to this association and say, "Help me." And this more so since Plymouth Church has placed me in a position from which I cannot extricate myself. The Advisory Council has gone—it has done its work and left a tribunal to be organized which Plymouth Church has accepted in good faith. And in regard to that commission, its work is of importance to me, and I desire that it should be thorough and effective. I have a right to say to my brethren here, "Help me!" Not in any improper sense, but to make that a judicial commission, so broad and thorough in its work that, when it shall have done that work, those who expected nothing and those who expected much will say, "Better than I thought." Therefore, I ask, I plead, that there shall be brought before this commission every scrap of knowledge and evidence on this subject that can be brought.

Speeches for and against the resolutions were made by other members, after which the resolutions were put to a vote and adopted, fifteen voting affirmatively and nine negatively. The committee named in the final resolution, with the exception of Dr. Storrs, whose name at his own request was withdrawn, were empowered to fill the vacancy.

Immediately after the adoption of Rev. Mr. Storrs' amendment, Dr. Budington handed in the following protest against the action of the association:

Whereas, The New-York and Brooklyn Association has appointed a committee to co-operate with the commission of the late Advisory Council, so called, for an investigation of the charges against Rev. Henry W. Beecher; and

Whereas, It is the settled conviction of the undersigned that the calling of that council by a church to consider its administration of discipline in certain cases, without the agency or concurrence of the person affected by that discipline, is a violation of a fundamental principle of Congregational order which regards it as the right of the humblest individual to have a part in the selection of any council by which he or she is to be judged; and

Whereas, Furthermore, there is no reason, in our judgment, to think that an investigation originating thus in injustice, and carried out by an agency hitherto unknown to our churches, can result in anything more than another of those superficial inquiries which have already provoked so much public dissatisfaction; therefore, the undersigned members of the association do hereby enter their earnest and solemn protest, on grounds both of conscience and of judgment, against the aforesaid action of the body as wrong in principle and likely only to result in increased suspicion and distrust, and to embarrass the future action of this body in deciding, as we are solemnly bound to do, upon the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher.

W. IVES BUDINGTON,
R. S. STORRS,
WM. M. TAYLOR,
WM. HAYES WARD,
H. H. McFARLAND,
B. N. MARTIN.

The association next resumed its examination of candidates, and, having concluded that portion of its duties, listened to the reading of a series of resolutions presented by Prof. Martin. The resolutions held "that the proper constitution of an advisory council requires that each of the parties shall be represented in it by friends in whose sympathy they severally confide," and that there shall be no limitation in the selection of members by reason of remonstrance or protest from the other side, or any attempt to injure the influence of an aggrieved church member. And further, that an advisory council called and acting without the concurrence or agency of the aggrieved party, cannot be called an advisory council as known to the usages of Congregationalism now practiced, but an ex parte council in the worst sense, whose results would be presumably one-sided.

The last resolution of the series holds that as obligations of church fellowship require that a minister against whom are important charges shall be tried by a council of neighboring churches which have previously given countenance to such a minister, in order to satisfy themselves whether any necessity exists for a withdrawal of their confidence in him: that for this end they are entitled to ask the church whose Pastor is accused to unite in calling a mutual council of churches to carry out the examination. These resolutions were laid on the table for further consideration, and the association adjourned.

DECISIVE ACTION OF THE PROTESTING PASTORS.

The following important communication was forwarded last night to Rev. Dr. George Whipple, Moderator of the New-York and Brooklyn Association:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 6, 1876.

To Rev. George Whipple, D. D., Moderator New-York and Brooklyn Association:

REV. AND DEAR SIR: The undersigned, in consideration of action this day taken by the association in appointing a committee to co-operate with the Commission to examine into charges against the moral character of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, provided for by the Brooklyn Advisory Council of 1876—our views as to the nature and bearing of such action being more fully set forth in a "protest" this day made to the association, to which our names are also affixed—do hereby through you withdraw from membership in the association.

WILLIAM IVES BUDINGTON,
H. H. McFARLAND,
RICHARD S. STORRS,
W. M. TAYLOR.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

THE NEW-YORK, EAST, CONVENTION—SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The twenty-eighth conference of the New-York Conference, East, of the Methodist Church, was resumed yesterday in the Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn. After the usual preliminary exercises, Bishop Havens appointed a committee to investigate the accounts of G. L. Taylor, Treasurer of the De Hasse fund of the Stamford Seminary. The relations of the various supernumerary ministers were continued with the exception of Rev. Mr. Dorsey and Rev. J. A. Rooch, who were made effective Pastors. Rev. C. Fletcher, the presiding elder of the South Long Island District, stated that notwithstanding the depressed times, the financial condition of the various churches under his pastorate was encouraging. The case of Rev. Dr. F. C. Hill, against whom charges in relation to the financial administration of the Johnson Street Church of Brooklyn had been made by its presiding Elder, was then considered. The specifications alleged that the Pastor was guilty of gross maladministration, and asserted that but for friendly assistance the church would now be in the hands of the Sheriff. A long document vindicating the Pastor from these charges was read by the Secretary, and it was moved that the charges should be returned to the parties making them. A committee of thirteen clergymen was recommended by motion, and Dr. W. H. Boole was selected to conduct the investigation on the part of the church.

The anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 2:45, Rev. J. Dickinson presiding. Prof. Rice described the work of the society in educating the freedmen. A conference meeting in behalf of the Wesleyan University was next held, Dr. Johnson presiding. Rev. Dr. Foss, President of the University, and Judge Reynolds delivered addresses, in which they briefly alluded to the wants of the institution. After the delivery of addresses by Dr. Buckley and others, the conference adjourned. A centennial sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. H. W. Warren in the evening.

THE CONFERENCE IN THIS CITY.

The New-York Conference of Methodist clergymen continued its session yesterday morning in the Thirty-fourth Street Free Tabernacle, Bishop Foster presiding. The opening services were conducted by Rev. J. S. Campbell. The question of superannuated ministers was taken up, and forty-seven of them continued. J. N. Schaeffer offered a resolution that the Presiding Elder be elected instead of appointed. This resolution was referred to the committee of ten appointed yesterday, whose duty it is to take charge of such matters. Rev. Drs. Chapin, Crawford, and Ferris, were appointed a committee to examine the status of the property of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Carmel, N. Y. The seventh question was next taken up, and Messrs. W. N. Chadwick, R. H. Travis, O. R. Bouton, J. H. Mitchell, E. White, T. S. Bond, F. D. Abrams, Eli Quick, D. E. Sorlin, and John Johns were elected to Elder's orders. The following supernumerary ministers were then made effective: Rev. Messrs. G. B. Browning, R. Decker, A. L. Culver, E. F. Barlow, and A. B. Barber. The following Deacons were then admitted to full connection: S. F. White, J. Johns, C. H. Travis, Uriah Symons, W. A. Dalton, Charles Roehr, J. and J. T. Hargrave. H. F. Odell was continued on trial another year. Dr. Bettome reported a memorial to the General Conference which is to aid in the revision of the hymn-book. Bishop Foster next delivered a brief address to the conference and to the class mentioned above, which had just been admitted to Elder's orders. He referred to the responsibilities of the Conference in admitting candidates to the ministry, and said it was a very solemn act, and one which should be very carefully guarded. The probation of at least two years, which was required of every candidate, was intended as a check to those who were entering orders. Every converted man had God in him, but that did not prepare every man to teach. The ministers that were wanted in these days were those who were educated and cultivated. He believed that the minister in a town should be the most courteous, most gentlemanly, most cultivated, and best educated man in that town. After a few words from Rev. Dr. E. O. Havens, Chancellor of Syracuse University, the Conference adjourned.

In the evening Rev. Dr. William W. Sever delivered the annual missionary sermon before the Conference. The services were held in the Free Tabernacle.

THE GERMAN METHODISTS.

The annual session of the Eastern German Methodist Church was begun yesterday, at the Second Street Methodist Church. Bishop Janes presided, and Rev. C. Jost was elected Secretary. The session was opened by the administration of communion. The routine business incident to the opening day of a conference was taken up, standing committees were appointed, and the examination of candidates was commenced, and will be continued this morning at 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock this morning the delegates to the General Conference will be elected.

APPOINTMENTS AT STATEN ISLAND.

The appointments made by the Newark Conference to the Methodist Episcopal churches on Staten Island were as follows: St. Paul's, J. P. Dailey; Bethel, H. D. Opdyke; St. Mark's, W. C. Nelson; Woodrow, F. Summis; Roseville, S. D. Jones; Asbury, W. H. McCormick; Grace, W. I. Gill; Summerfield, A. M. Palmer; Trinity, S. Parsons; Kingsley, J. T. Mitchel; Mariner's Harbor and Rossville Mission, G. M. Lindir. R. S. Arnt is the newly-appointed Presiding Elder for the Elizabeth District, which includes the whole of Richmond County.

THE CLERGYMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society of the New-York Annual Conference held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Free Tabernacle, in Thirty-fourth street, Rev. Z. N. Lewis presiding. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $17,000 on hand, which is kept as a fund for the aid of ministers and their families, who are unable to support themselves. The society then elected the following officers: President—J. P. Hermance; Vice President—J. Millard; Treasurer—W. G. Browning; Recording Secretary—A. H. Ferguson; Corresponding Secretary—D. L. Marks. The society now numbers 100 active members.

OPENING OF THE RACING SEASON.

The programme for the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club has just been issued. The meeting will commence on Saturday, June 3, and will last seven days. There will be five races on the first day, including the contest for the Withers Stakes, for which there are forty-six entries. On the second day, Tuesday, June 6, five races will take place, chief of which is the sweepstakes for the Westchester Cup. The third day will be Thursday, June 8, when there will be four races. On the fourth day, Saturday, June 10, the Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds, will be the first of five races. There will be five races on the fifth day, Tuesday, June 13, and four on the sixth day, Thursday, June 15, the second on the list being the Ladies' Stakes, for fillies. Saturday, June 17, will be the closing day, on which there will be five races.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

Rooms for the Emperor of Brazil and his suite have been engaged at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The imperial party will take the whole of the Twenty-third street side, and the south corner in Fifth avenue up to the gentlemen's parlor. The entrance on Twenty-third street will be reserved specially for the party, and they will occupy in the whole twenty-two rooms and parlors. The suite is composed of the Emperor, Empress, Chamberlain, a gentleman in waiting to the Empress, a maid of honor, a physician, a private secretary, and a treasurer, with seven servants.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Laura C. Holloway lectured last evening in the large hall of Cooper Institute on "An Old Grudge—a New Fuss."

The Metropolitan Gas-light Company filed a judgment against the City yesterday for $273,344 77, the amount being for gas furnished in 1871 and 1872.

Mr. George Becker will deliver his Centennial lecture on "Lafayette" at Chickering Hall, Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, next Monday evening.

"Life in Siam" will be the subject of a lecture by Mrs. Leonowens at Chickering Hall, Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. It will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

The remainder of the Allen collection of paintings was sold last evening. The attendance was limited and the prices realized very low, few of the paintings bringing over $100.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a firm of grocers at No. 285 Seventh avenue were arrested in their own store by the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who mistook them for burglars.

Antonio Piro, an Italian living at No. 199 Mulberry street, last evening, had an altercation with his wife and jumped from a fourth story window of the building to the side-walk, receiving serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

During the remaining representations of "Pique," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the curtain will rise at 7:45 P. M., and the performance will terminate at 11:10 o'clock. A recent Police regulation requires that carriages taking up passengers shall face toward Broadway.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Mary Brooks, the procuress, was convicted of enticing two young girls, named Abbie Cornell and Amelia Gumpert, into a house in Macdougal street, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250.

On inquiry at the wholesale establishment of Mr. A. T. Stewart, at Chambers street and Broadway, yesterday, a TIMES reporter learned that Mr. Stewart's health was rapidly improving, and that he expected to be down town in a few days. His illness is not of a serious character.

Work has been begun at the Bowery and Houston street for the new Chapel of St. Augustine, (Trinity Parish.) The buildings for church and school purposes will be of stone, and form one of the landmarks of the City, being 87 by 220 feet, surmounted with a spire 227 feet high.

Robert Braun, the seaman brought from Montevideo, charged with an assault with intent to kill upon the mate of the vessel upon which he was employed, after fourteen months' imprisonment in that place, was discharged from custody yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields.

Mary Zelia, of No. 100 Greene street, who had been arrested for grand larceny, attempted to commit suicide last evening in the Eighth Precinct Station by choking herself with a handkerchief, but was discovered by the officers and attended to before she had done herself any serious injury.

Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, was authorized yesterday to transmit £1,000 sterling to John Morris, the company's attorney in London, England, to be deposited as security for costs in the suits by the company for $300,000 each against James McHenry and the London Banking Association (limited.)

In two suits for criminal conversation before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the juries brought in verdicts for $1,000 each. One was the case of John E. Young against L. W. Newman, and the other that of Charles Abbott against Francis Sniffen.

The new rules regulating the grain trade among the members of the New-York Produce Exchange, which have already been published in THE TIMES, were adopted yesterday by that body. They will go into effect on the 17th inst., and after that date all existing rules will be repealed excepting those contained in the agreement with the railroad companies in regard to graded grain.

Commissioner George H. Decker has gone to Havana to take the testimony of Charles H. Horton, the fugitive Cashier of the Walkill Bank, in the suit of the Government against the estate of William M. Graham, the President, for $200,000, the amount of their defalcations. Horton is reported to be in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, but the officials believe that he is either in Cuba or Florida.

The jury before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II., of the Court of Common Pleas, brought in a verdict of $5,000 yesterday for the plaintiff in the case of Letitia A. Clark against Sidney Dillon & Co., the contractors of the Fourth avenue improvement. The plaintiff sued to recover $50,000 for injuries received by falling into an excavation made for the improvement of Sixty-third street, while the work was in progress.

The payment of the moieties in the case of the eight boxes of silk goods imported on the steam-ship Pommerania, and smuggled into this port by means of false entries, alleged to have been made by Charles L. Lawrence, was made yesterday. The goods were sold by the Government for $38,000. Deputy Collector Phelps, of the Ninth Division, received $3,000; Deputy Surveyor George Klinck was paid $1,800, and private detectives James Mooney and John Boland were paid $2,200 each.

Superintendent Walling was notified yesterday that Mr. Henry J. Eaton, Chief Engineer of the Hartford Fire Department, had mysteriously disappeared from this City. Mr. Eaton came here last week on business, and was last seen on Saturday afternoon, when he made an appointment to dine with a friend on Sunday. He did not keep the appointment, and since that time no trace or tidings of him have been obtained.

St. George's German Chapel, in East Fourteenth street, was well filled last evening by a gathering in honor of the confirmation services announced for the occasion. Right Rev. Horatio Potter, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese, administered the rites of confirmation to sixty-five youthful applicants, and to a half dozen of adults. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, of St. George's Church, Rev. J. Fleischhacker, and others.

The Legislative Committee on Public Health returned to Albany last night, having spent a portion of the day in the inspection of the slaughter-houses and dumps of the west side. With the slaughter-houses the committee was much pleased, the Thirty-fourth street abattoir eliciting especial commendation. The committee was shown at this place, and also at the pork-dressing establishment above, processes of blood-drying and fat-rendering absolutely without offensive odors.

On Monday last Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, saw a notorious German sneak thief, named Henry Walker, endeavoring to dispose of two fur-lined ladies' jackets in Baxter street. Walker was arrested after a desperate chase. The property was identified yesterday by Maria McIntyre and Kate Flanagan, dressmakers, of No. 266 West Thirty-fourth street, as having been stolen from their warerooms, at No. 48 West Eleventh street, on Monday morning. Walker, on being arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Tombs yesterday, was fully committed for trial.

On Wednesday two strangers called at the Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, and asked to be shown some rooms, as they wished to engage board there. The clerk went up stairs with one of the men, leaving the other alone in the office, and when he came down stairs again the two men made some excuse and left. After their departure the clerk missed a bag of silver coin containing $226, which had been left in the office for safe keeping for Loeb & Zimmerman, brokers, doing business in the vicinity.

A reception was given by the children of the Five Points Mission yesterday, at the Mission-house, No. 61 Park street. The exercises, consisting of songs, choruses, and recitations, were well rendered under the direction of the lady principal, Mrs. G. Van Akin, Miss Miles acting as pianist. Among those present were Mrs. Joseph A. Wright, Mrs. John A. Kennedy, Rev. C. S. Brown, Rev. William Wright, and Rev. Mr. Birch, of Dover, N. Y. Speeches were made by Messrs. Dexter A. Hawkins and R. A. Brick.

Some thirty-five well-known chemists of New-York met last evening in the University building, for the purpose of organizing a society to be known as the American Chemical Society, and to be devoted to the advancement of the science of chemistry. Prof. Chandler presided, and Isador Walz said that in addition to about forty resident chemists, fifty-three chemists in different parts of the country had signified their desire to join such a society. He said that the society could no doubt start with a hundred members.

The German Up-town Savings Bank building, at Third avenue and Fifty-fifth street, was sold at auction at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday, under the direction of Herman Uhl, Receiver, and brought $80,800. It was purchased by Edward V. Loew, President of the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank. The building covers two lots of land, having a front on the avenue of 49.7 feet and a depth on the street of 95 feet. The lot cost the bank $48,000, and the building was erected at an expense of $118,000. On the books of the bank the property was valued at $206,000.

Detectives Titus and Thompson, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Mary Ann Watts, alias Mary Walker, and Emma Smith, both noted shoplifters, whom they found getting on board of a Fourth avenue car at Tenth street, opposite Stewart's store. The women were taken to Police Head-quarters, and a whole piece of brown silk was found concealed on the person of Mary Ann Watts. In a sachel carried by Emma Smith were found six elegantly embroidered handkerchiefs, and a pair of socks. These goods are believed to have been stolen from Stewart's store.

Creditors representing claims against the estate of Daniel Drew amounting to over four hundred thousand dollars assembled yesterday at the office of Register Williams, No. 4 Warren street, for the purpose of choosing an Assignee. Judge Enoch L. Fancher appeared on behalf of the Drew Theological and Wesleyan Seminaries. Mr. Drew was represented by counsel. Mr. Andrew V. Stout and Mr. William R. Travers were nominated for Assignees, but as no choice was effected and Register Williams not desiring to appoint an Assignee, an adjournment was taken to 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday next.

Detective Cowles, of Hartford, Conn., visited the Police Head-quarters yesterday and notified the authorities of the disappearance, on Thursday last, of Henry J. Eaton, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Hartford. He was forty-four years old, about five feet six inches high, square shoulders, and had a nervous affection of right eye and right corner of mouth. He was dressed in full fire suit, with buttons covered, and had on a silk cap with a large peak. He was last seen in the engine-house of No. 11 Fire Company, in East Houston street, New-York, on Saturday night.

BROOKLYN.

The professional Mutuals defeated a picked nine yesterday afternoon, on the Capitoline Grounds, by a score of 21 to 5.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull lectured at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, her subject being "The Human Body the Temple of God; or, the True and False Socially."

Controller Powell opened yesterday the bids received at his office for $750,800 worth of assessment and sewerage fund bonds, to run three years, at seven per cent. interest. The highest premium offered was 5 1-20 per cent., and the lowest at par. The total amount of bids was $4,500,000.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, held in the Directors' Room of the library building, in Montague street, last evening, the following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve until May 1, 1878: Messrs. Edmund W. Corlies, S. B. Duryea, Raymond Jenkins, William B. Kendall, and Adrian Van Sinderen.

Amelia Keyser and Leda Schraber were yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Obernier, on complaint of Gen. William G. Steinmetz, charging them with attempting to levy black-mail. The charges against them were that they had written letters to members of his family, threatening to expose him in certain private matters, in which he and a Miss Zuckert were concerned, if he did not settle. The examination of the case will be had by Justice Obernier this morning.

The Board of City Works adopted a resolution yesterday to send a copy of Corporation Counsel De Witt's opinion to the De Kalb Avenue Railroad Company, with the request that the President of the road appear before the board to-day; also, to inform the company that the Board of City Works will recommend the Board of Aldermen to revoke the franchise of the company unless they repair the paving between and at the sides of the tracks immediately.

STATEN ISLAND.

Joseph Smith, a delinquent tax-payer, made an assault upon the Tax Collector of Edgewater on Tuesday last. On Wednesday he was taken before Justice Gorret, and held by him in $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Smith obtained bail yesterday, and paid his tax, which is the first time he has done it in twenty years.

A number of prominent Democrats who are dissatisfied with the action of the General Committee of Richmond County in appointing delegates to the Syracuse Convention, instead of holding primaries and a county convention, have issued a call for a meeting to take place at Nautilus Hall, in Tompkinsville, on Monday next, when the matter will be discussed.

LONG ISLAND.

Very little fear is entertained by the residents in the neighborhood of the storage reservoir at Hempstead regarding the safety of the dam, the wall of which was said to have been badly damaged by the storm on Tuesday last. Since that time workmen have been constantly employed building a temporary wall of stone and gravel, in order to prevent the sand from being washed away by the action of the water. Mayor Schroeder, Gen. Slocum, and Chief Engineer Adams visited the works yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ann Smith, an aged resident of Paterson, died suddenly yesterday from hemorrhage of the lungs.

At the Paterson Post Office for March there were received 38,432 letters, 4,026 postal-cards, and 26,027 newspapers. During the same period there were delivered 17,523 letters, 4,434 postal cards, and 12,634 newspapers.

At the Republican Convention at Trenton yesterday, Daniel Loder was nominated for Mayor, and W. B. Allen, for School Superintendent. The Democratic Convention renominated Wesley Creveling for Mayor, and Cornelius Shepard for School Superintendent, last evening.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the American Institute was held at the hall of the Historical Society last evening, the President, Mr. Orestes Cleveland in the chair. The annual report showed that the total receipts of the forty-fourth annual exhibition amounted to $51,941 50; disbursements, $42,523 90; leaving a balance in the treasury of $9,417 60. The report of the Finance Committee placed the estimated value of the real and personal property of the institute at $246,326 13, exclusive of the main building. After the meeting had adjourned a Mr. Distenell desired to address the audience on the question of salaries of officials. A general clamor ensued, and as Mr. Cleveland declined to call the meeting to order Judge Ackert was called to the chair and a second meeting was held, during which a committee of thirteen was appointed to nominate a ticket for the annual election, which occurs on April 27. The meeting then adjourned.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BOWEN.

The special committee of five appointed by Plymouth Church to investigate the charges against Mr. Bowen met last evening at the residence of Mr. H. L. Pratt, at Orange and Hicks streets. Mr. Bowen, accompanied by two of his sons and Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, was present. The evening was occupied in hearing additional testimony, and in the summing up of the case in behalf of the defense by Dr. Ward. The members of the committee refuse to divulge the nature of Mr. Bowen's defense, and are not able to state when the investigation will be concluded. At 9:30 o'clock the committee adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

George Rignold, the actor, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Thomas J. Haines, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Mayor John Crouse, of Syracuse, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor, of London, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Rear-Admiral James H. Strong, United States Navy, and Prof. E. W. Blake, of Providence, are at the Everett House.

Judge Arthur MacArthur, of Washington, and Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad and Hon. Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Cavalier Angelo Padovani, Nicola Cantalamessa Papotti, P. Bauarani, and G. Vigna dal Ferro, Italian Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

AMONG THE "distinguished arrivals" which attract journalistic attention is that of KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's HATS, and the public have welcomed it enthusiastically. Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment.—*Advertisement.*

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, April 6.—Spanish Gold, 226. Exchange firm. Sugar active.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.—John Berney, William George Jackson, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Henry Amhoff, Ewen MacLean, John C. Smith, Alexander Simpson, S. A. Allen and Mrs. Allen, Rev. David Leith, J. A. Scandratt, James W. Dunlop and Mrs. Ellen Dunlop, William Young, Joseph Davidson, and Master Davidson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Mrs. Margaret Van Nest, son and maid, Robert A. Fisher, Robert S. Gardiner, G. Lemcker, wife and two children, Theodore Labatt, Albert Mayer, Samuel N. Mosbacher, I. B. Richmond, F. S. Allen, William Andrews and child, Gilbert M. Small, R. Hergnes and wife, A. Sanchez, S. Sanchez, Ramon Buenes, Jose Lerrer, Fernando Gonzalez, George Miranda, Francisco Gonzalez, Paulino Diaz, Manuel Alvarez, Jsto Arraras, William Reed, Robert Whitefield, E. J. Halsey, C. D. Thompson, Edward Halley, E. S. Sawyer, wife and three children, Mrs. Sawyer and two daughters, Mrs. Sophia and child, F. A. Fidanza and wife, M. Vincenzo, George Enni, Max Kast, T. Cunningham, Timothy Lasell, Abel Brear, Thomas Llado and son, Robert McCulloch, J. Stormont, R. Pettigrew, G. Finlay, L. Poliak, A. Atas, Jose del Carmen Fabelo.

In steam-ship Canada, from London.—Dr. Elliott, wife, four children, and servant, Mrs. C. M. Berry and five children, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schmidt and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stark, Miss M. Bailey, Mrs. Wheaton, William Beckell, George C. Hodges, A. G. Ettinger, Albert Haggett, A. S. Formes, O. P. Robinson, Frank Croad, Vincent Jones, J. S. B. Graham, S. R. Anderson, Henry L. Thomas, Samuel Thurston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:34 | Sun sets.....6:31 | Moon sets...5:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:32 | Gov. Island..7:21 | Hell Gate...8:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, April 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand, Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina and Port Royal, Herman Gelpcke; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Columbus, Reed, Havana, &c, William P. Clyde & Co.; Magnolia, Daggett, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Bermuda, (Br.,) Angrove, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ship Inahope, (Br.,) Bailie, London, Barclay & Livingston.

Barks Abraham Skalle, (Norw.,) Gregersen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Matthew Baird, Noyes, Cardenas, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Horace Scudder, Gould, Alexandria, Egypt, Vernon H. Brown & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London March 23, with mdse. and 34 cabin and 29 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. March 29, lat. 45 39, lon. 36 51, passed bark Excelsior (of Boston) bound W. April 3, lat 41 55, lon. 58 38, passed steam-ship Holland bound E. same day, 1:30 P. M., lat. 41, lon. 59 19, passed steam-ship City of Chester; 1:50 P. M., lat. 41, lon. 59 22 passed steam-ship Baltic; 2:05 P. M., lat. 40 58, lon 59 21, passed steam-ship Egypt, all hence, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans April 1, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston April 3, with mdse. and passengers to James A. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana April 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Centipede, Miller, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia.

Ship Shakespeare, (Ger.,) Fechter, Bremen 35 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Mariannina Galatola, (Ital.,) Albano, Dublin, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. April 4, 85 miles E. S. E. from Absecom, in a gale from N. W., Antonio Lauro, seaman, aged twenty years, fell from jibboom overboard and was lost.

Bark Njord, (Norw.,) Larsen, London Feb. 25, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Giacomo Mortola, (Ital.,) Olivari, Aberdeen 62 ds., via Delaware Break-water, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Regio, (Norw.,) Larsen, Antwerp 60 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig John C. Noyes, (of Newburyport,) Coker, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master. March 26 and 27 was in company with bark Gyda, (Norw.,) bound N.; 28th, in the Gulf Stream to the S. of Frying Pan Light-ship, passed large quantities of molasses and a vessel's deck hatch.

Schr. Monte Christi, (of Bangor,) Smith, Arecsibo 15 ds., with molasses to S. Michelina—vessel to F. H. Smith & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable and heavy winds; April 4, off Barnegat, in a gale from N. N. W. lasting 24 hours, parted fore-rigging. Left in port schrs. Joseph Oakes, for Philadelphia, to sail in 10 ds.; Mary Harris, for do., in 2 ds.

Schr. Minnie G. Loud, (of Baltimore,) Holt, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. April 4, lat. 38 40, lon. 73 50, encountered a heavy gale from S. E.; split spanker; 5th, off Barnegat, in a gale from N. W., split sails.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Buehler, Maloy, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to A. Dayton & Co. Has had heavy S. E. gales and high sea to Hatteras, and been 6 ds. from thence with N. E. gales.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayes 19 ds., with logwood, &c., to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Left in port brig William Phipps, Brantburg, for New-York, to sail March 28; schr. Trott King, for do., to sail 18th.

Schr. Cambria, Keefe, of and 23 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Is bound to Philadelphia; put into this port for repairs, having encountered severe gales and lost sails.

Schr. Izetta, (of Bangor,) Hincks, Milk River, Jam., 17 ds., with mdse. to G. Wessels—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Left in port schr. D. F. Barnum, Gunn, for New-York in 3 ds.

Schr. D. M. Anthony, (of Fall River,) McLane, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Havemeyers & Elder—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Schr. E. B. Darling, (of Port Jefferson,) Hudson, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to G. Hunter & Sons—vessel to master.

Schr. Z. Williams, (of Washington, D. C.,) Hall, Elizabeth City, N. C., 11 ds., with shingles to G. Benton & Sons.

Schr. Annie L. Palmer, (of Bath,) Lewis, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Thomas I. Madge—vessel to I. E. Staples.

Schr. Kate E. Gifford, Gifford, Fernandina, with yellow pine to master.

Schr. William C. R. Mowry, (of Calais,) Eaton, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Jennie A. Shepard, Apley, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cimbria, for Hamburg; State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Columbus, for Havana; Bermuda, for Bermuda; City of Dallas, for Fernandina; Magnolia, for Savannah; Richmond, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes; ships Priscilla, for Bremen; Shakespeare, for Baltimore; barks Limerick Lass, for Stettin; Neversink, for London; Marco Polo, for Cork; Abiel Abbott, for Sydney, N. S. W.; brigs Torrid Zone, for St. Marc; Loch Lomond, for Guantanamo; Shannon, for Cardenas; Charlotte, for Cuba; Emily, for Belize; Flora, for Santos; schrs. M. Hand, for Para; C. M. Watts, for ——.

MARINE DISASTER.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 6.—The schr. Carrie Alice, from Camden, for Jacksonville, with a cargo of lime, sprung a leak at anchor on Nantucket Shoals on 4th inst., and set her cargo on fire. She will be sealed, and it is hoped the fire will be smothered out.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, April 4.—Arr. bark Lizzie Merry, Keazer, New-York.

Sld. 4th, schrs. W. S. Scull, Barrett, N. of Hatteras; Edna Harwood, Turner, do.; A. F. Ames, Achorn, do.

CIENFUEGOS, April 3.—Arr. schr. C. S. Baylis, Johnson, Aspinwall; brig Samuel Lindsay, Gibson, Boston; schrs. Sophie Godfrey, Young, do.; James E. Lawrence, Herrick, do.

Sld. April 1, bark Rachel Norton, New-York.

GIBRALTAR, April 3.—Arr. brig D. C. Chapman, Knight, from New-York.

GUANTANAMO, April 6.—Sld. March 22, schr. Ontara, Pettigrew, New-York; 24th, bark Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, do.

HAVANA, April 6.—Arr. 5th, steamer Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall, for New-York; schr. Stephen Harding, Harding, Pascagoula; 6th, steamer City of New-York, Timmerman, New-York.

Sld. 5th, steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans; barks Johan, (Swed.,) Tjeeden, New-York, and Zenobia, (Norw.,) Ammasen, do.; schr. W. L. Bradley, Chase, do.

MATANZAS, April 6.—Arr. 5th, brig Adeline Richardson, Drisco, Philadelphia; 4th, brig Eudorus McAlevy, Philadelphia.

Sld. 4th, bark F. L. Genovar, Simmons, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Nellie, Pendleton, do., and Hattie G. Dow, Nickerson, do.

SAGUA, April 6.—Sld. 3d, schr. Ramon de Ajuria, McBride, New-York; 4th, brig John Good, (Br.,) Thompson, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 5.—Cld. ship Lancashire Witch, (Br.,) Evans, Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 6.—Sld. March 26, Helbe; April 6, Gulnare, Arizona, Fresno, A. B. Stronack, Speranza, Georgia, Jupiter.

Arr. April 1, Walter F. Parker, Nomad, R. M. Heslen; April 3, Konigin, Elizabeth, Æolus, Astronom; April 5, Pomona, Pallas, Arbitrator, Mermaid, Ferraro Terso, Claudia, Slavianka B., Ornen, Gorina, Rachael Blackwood, Srecna P.; April 6, Constantine, Ida, (Capt. Linquist,) (both at London,) Eugenia, (off Queenstown,) F. H. Kockum, Diego, Arica, Yarmouth, Salo, Volpini, Pace Schiaffino, Ester.

QUEENSTOWN, April 6.—The National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Webster, from New-York March 25, for Liverpool, arr. here at midnight.

MOVILLE, April 6.—The Allan Line steam-ship Circassian, Capt. Smith, from Portland March 26, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—The steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Jones, sld. from this port for New-York at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

1876.
SPRING OPENING.
Abbatt & Duyckinck,
764 Broadway, N. Y.,
HAVE OPENED THEIR CHOICE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND FANCY SUITINGS, FROM WHICH TO MAKE TO ORDER FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND STYLISH READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN. BOYS' SUITS, OUR OWN MAKE, OF ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10, AND $12, AND UPWARD. A CALL IS SOLICITED.

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